

THE Anti-Slavery Reporter.

Published under the sanction of the
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Series 4. }
Vol. IX., No. 5. }

SEPTEMBER & OCTOBER, 1889.

{ PRICE 6d. POST FREE.
{ GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY,
55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON E.C.

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The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

[The Editor, whilst grateful to all correspondents who may be kind enough to furnish him with information, desires to state that he is not responsible for the views stated by them, nor for quotations which may be inserted from other journals. The object of the REPORTER is to spread information, and articles are necessarily quoted which may contain views or statements for which their authors can alone be held responsible.]

SLAVE-TRADE. CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS.

THE *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for March and April last contained a report of the great debate in the House of Commons, opened by Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P., on the 26th March, when a motion was carried *nem. con.* praying HER MAJESTY to take steps for convening a Conference of the Powers to consider the best means of dealing with the Slave-trade.

On the 5th August, Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, in reply to a question put by Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON, stated that a Conference of the Powers would be held at Brussels, but not before the middle or end of October.

In the Queen's Speech proroguing the Houses of Parliament, on August 30th, the subject of the Conference held a prominent place, HER MAJESTY stating that :—

“ At my suggestion, the KING OF THE BELGIANS has consented to summon in the autumn a Conference of the European Powers at Brussels, which will consider the present condition of the Slave-trade both by land and sea, and will deliberate upon measures for arresting or mitigating the evils which it still inflicts upon mankind.”

Various statements have been published in the public press respecting the date at which the Conference will assemble, the 15th October being the day on which it was confidently stated the first meeting would be held. At present, however, it appears to be pretty certain that the middle of November is the earliest date at which it is likely the Representatives of the Powers can meet together.

THE latest information respecting the meeting of the Conference is that the 18th of November is the day fixed for the first meeting, and that HER

MAJESTY has approved of the following three gentlemen as the Representatives of Great Britain :—

LORD VIVIAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the KING OF THE BELGIANS. During his Consul-Generalship in Egypt, in 1877, he conducted the negotiation for a convention between that country and England, for the suppression of the Slave-trade.

SIR JOHN KIRK, M.D., G.C.M.G., a name inseparably connected with the endeavours made by England to put down the Slave-trade on the East Coast of Africa. In 1858, Sir JOHN accompanied Dr. LIVINGSTONE in his famous expedition to the Zambesi River, and acted as chief officer until the expedition returned to England in 1864. From 1866 to 1886 he was the Representative of England at the Court of the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, during which time he obtained a Treaty from the Sultan for the Abolition of the Slave-trade, and a further proclamation intended to enforce the terms of the Treaty. Unfortunately, means have been found to treat these documents as though they were a dead letter.

The Third Representative of England is

MR. EVERARD WILLIAM WYLDE, who was appointed to the Foreign Office in 1868. His father, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WYLDE, C.M.G., who for more than forty years was connected with the Slave-Trade Department of the Foreign Office, and has sat upon Commissions connected with the Slave-trade, is also a Member of the Committee of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We think that the appointment of these gentlemen will ensure a careful and impartial consideration of the great questions to be discussed by the Conference.

Cardinal Lavigerie and the Lucerne Conference.

WE publish the following letters from Cardinal LAVIGERIE, which explain all that is known respecting the Conference proposed to be held by His Eminence.

To MR. C. H. ALLEN, *Secretary*.

PARIS, *August 20th*, 1889.

SIR,—His Grace Mgr. BRINCAT charges me to inform you how sorry he is to have been obliged to leave your kind letter so long a time without an answer. He has been advised to go to La Bourboule to seek remedy for his ailments, and hence this long delay.

In answer to your question about Cardinal LAVIGERIE's health, I am happy to tell you that His Eminence is fast recovering from his illness, and that he is going to leave Paris to-morrow to take a two months' rest in his native country in the Pyrenees.

I have informed His Eminence of your desire to see him, and he charges me to inform you of his regrets that his health does not permit him to await your arrival in Paris.

As for the Congress, nothing positive is known about it, but I think that the idea of His Eminence is to hold a Congress, October next, in Paris; this Congress would consist, however, only of three delegates for each Committee or Society.

I shall be happy to inform you of any resolution taken, and I beg you, Sir, to believe me,

Yours faithfully,

BON. TH. DE FORELL, *Sécretaire de la Direction.*

(Translated by Mr. Crawford.)

PARIS, 20th August, 1889.

TO THE PRESIDENT—Like me, you are aware of the erroneous ideas that have been adopted by sundry newspapers with reference to the reasons and the nature of the prorogation of the Anti-Slavery Congress of Lucerne.

Although you may know the facts of the case, I consider it my duty to request you nevertheless to give a denial to these assertions :—

Firstly. That no Power has in any way opposed the holding of that Congress.

Secondly. That the sole reason of the prorogation of the Congress was the impossibility of getting together, owing to present preoccupations, a sufficient representation of the French Committees, and to this reason may be joined the circumstance of my serious illness after my arrival at Lucerne, which added a further disadvantage to the almost total absence of my countrymen.

Thirdly. That there never was any intention of suppressing the Congress of Lucerne, but only of postponing it until the present agitation in France has ceased, and of modifying it in such manner as to provide against the possibility of unfair representation of the Committees, and of the surprises to which any such unevenness might give rise.

I have, therefore, the honour of informing you that after having conferred with the most influential of our colleagues, and after having taken the opinion of several of our National Committees, I have decided that the meeting, which could not be held at Lucerne, shall take place at the time which will be determined by the majority of the Committees, under the conditions which experience dictates.

These conditions are as follows :—

First. That all the National Societies shall be represented by an equal number of members regularly elected and appointed by their Central Committee, and that no other person than such elected member shall be permitted to vote at the Congress, so as to prevent the striking inequality which would have occurred at Lucerne.

Second. That each National Committee shall have previously examined, thoroughly discussed, and voted the questions of the programme which are submitted to it, in order that the delegates it appoints may represent precisely and officially its opinion, and consign it in a written report, and not as their own private opinion given on the spur of the moment.

Third. To avoid too many meetings, which, under present circumstances, and owing to the pretensions and jealousies to which Africa is giving rise on all sides, might damage the great cause of humanity, which it is our desire alone to serve. What we want is not to create a disturbance, but by mutual understanding to arrive at a practical solution of all matters which affect our undertaking.

We would limit ourselves, therefore, to the deliberations of the delegates only, and we would afterwards give the necessary publicity and distinction to their labours, by publishing the papers, reports, resolutions, and votes of the assembly. The official report would be made by order of the Congress, and under the vigilance of the general direction of the work, after the closing of the session. We would thus have, on the one hand, all the advantages of a common undertaking, and, on the other hand,

we would avoid the risk of a fruitless or even dangerous agitation at a time when the echoes of Europe are eagerly caught up by the African Slave-trader.

It appears to me that three members chosen and delegated by each National Committee would be sufficient to represent them. On meeting, these delegates would elect their chairmen and secretaries; I myself will assist at their meetings, to give them every detail and explanation that may be considered necessary. In the event of my being temporarily prevented from doing so, Monsignor BRINCAT, Bishop of Adrumetum, my coadjutor in the general direction of the work, could take my place, as he now knows all details as well as I do. For a Congress of this nature we would not have to preoccupy ourselves with the mass of material details, such as that of Lucerne would have required. It would be easy for us, therefore, to determine, as soon as circumstances would permit us to do so, this year or next, the place and date of its meeting, on which point I request to be favoured with the intentions and wishes of every National Council.

In the meantime we must strive to infuse new life into the undertaking, so that at the period the Congress is held, it may offer better results than those it would have been able to bring about at the present moment.

With this view, I call the attention of the National Committees particularly to the great utility of multiplying everywhere the committees of lady patronesses, and I reckon upon attending to this without delay myself, in concert with Monsignor BRINCAT and the auxiliaries we have selected for this object.

Awaiting the favour of your reply, which I request you to send to me at No. 11, Rue du Regard, Paris, I beg you to rely upon my sentiments of high and respectful consideration.

(Signed) CHARLES, CARDINAL LAVIGERIE,

Archbishop of Carthage and Algiers, Primate of Africa.

The above are Cardinal LAVIGERIE's replies to the Resolutions passed by the Committee of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, on August 2nd, and published in the last number of the *Reporter* (page 161).

It would appear that some of the German Anti-Slavery Committees have expressed themselves in unfavourable, if not in unfriendly, terms, respecting the sudden postponement of the Conference by Cardinal LAVIGERIE, for we note that His Eminence has addressed a long explanatory letter to the ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE on the subject of the attacks made upon him by the German press. This letter is printed in full in the *Weekly Register* (a Catholic paper), September 14th, but as it has no bearing upon the action taken by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY of London, we do not reproduce it. We note, however, that in this letter the Cardinal states he believed it to be his "duty to postpone the Lucerne Congress, because, owing to political circumstances, the French Committee could not be adequately represented." This confirms the view expressed in the last number of the *Reporter*.

We publish the following editorial remarks from the *Weekly Register* upon Cardinal LAVIGERIE's letter, which, being from a Roman Catholic

source, would naturally take the most favourable view possible, under the lamentable circumstances of the failure of the Lucerne Conference :—

“LAST WORDS FROM CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

“The apology given by Cardinal LAVIGERIE for his recent action with regard to the Anti-Slavery Congress, though it puts an end to the ungracious suspicions attributed to the German Committees with regard to the disposal of funds, leaves matters otherwise much as they were—in a kind of political colouring, which was perhaps inevitable, but is certainly deplorable. The letter to the ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE we give in full this week. In his circular to all the Presidents of Central Committees, His Eminence repeats his reason for postponing the Congress. He has never indeed sought to make his true motive take a secondary place. His candour has been so perfect throughout that it should certainly have been met by an equal confidence. His Eminence's first resolution is that when the Congress does at last meet, the National Societies shall be represented by an equal number of their members, regularly elected by their Central Committee; and that none but such delegates shall be admitted to vote at the Congress, ‘in order to avoid the startling inequality which threatened at Lucerne. Secondly, the Cardinal decrees that each National Society shall previously have decided upon its contributions to the discussions. Thirdly, the overcrowding of the meetings is to be carefully avoided, in order that no noise or excitement may stimulate the jealousies too ready to manifest themselves on the subject of Africa, or may have evil effect upon the Slave-catchers, eagerly on the alert for echoes from their opponents in Europe. It is only to be hoped that the considerable margin of time which Cardinal LAVIGERIE, hopeful as he is, thinks necessary for tiding over the difficulties of adequate French representation, may not have a finally fatal effect in cooling the ardours on which a crusade must be more or less dependent. It is not this year or next year that His Eminence hopes to see the meeting of the Congress—he hopes to be able to announce within that time the choice of a place and date of meeting. The mere delay, during which it cannot be doubted that Slave-hunting will be pushed on with even more than ordinary vigour, and the miserable populations will suffer their still untold agonies day by day, is in itself an evil compared with which even the ‘startling inequality’ of representation so much dreaded by the French Cardinal would seem a misfortune to be endured with resignation.”

As we go to press a letter from Cardinal LAVIGERIE, dated Algiers, 23rd September, has come to hand. The letter states that the greater number of the Anti-Slavery Committees agree in thinking that the Conference had better not be held until after the meeting of the representatives of the Powers at Brussels, which it will be noted is not the view taken by the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

As the winter is not considered a convenient season in which to call a Conference, His Eminence has decided that such meeting shall not be convened until next spring, and that at present the time and place are left open.

MONSIGNOR BRINCAT.

Another letter from Cardinal LAVIGERIE informs us that on account of his frequent absence from Paris, and the uncertain state of his health, he has

appointed Monsignor BRINCAT, the lately consecrated Bishop of Adrumète, to be Director-General of the Anti-Slavery work, when his Eminence is prevented from being present at the meetings of Committee, and to act generally in his stead. Monsignor BRINCAT is a young man, who was born in Algiers, of Maltese parents, and has resided many years in Africa. He accompanied Cardinal LAVIGERIE to London in July, 1888.

OUR COOLIES IN DEMERARA.

A "RESIDENT" has given us some description of the condition of the coolies in this colony, most of whom if not all are British Indians. They are brought over by the Government, and are engaged to work for three or five years, and are well treated and paid regular wages. If dissatisfied with their wages they apply to the Governor, and sometimes a procession of a hundred or more may be seen going up to lay their complaints before his Excellency.

If they commit crimes they are punished according to the law, and for murder they are hung. The "Resident" says they do not seem to mind this much, as they believe their spirit will return to their own country! At the end of the term they can go home, but many elect to stay and become petty traders.

This report, we fear, is a little *couleur de rose*, for in August last the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY felt constrained to call the attention of Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P., to the insanitary condition that prevailed in British Guiana amongst the coolies. The following question was put by him in the House of Commons, on 27th August, to which, on behalf of the Government, a not altogether satisfactory reply was made:—

THE COOLIES OF BRITISH GUIANA.

Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the attention of her Majesty's Government has been drawn to the serious allegations contained in the Report of the Medical Inspector of British Guiana for the year 1886, as to the insanitary and otherwise defective condition of the coolie hospitals and villages in that colony, also to the high death rate prevailing amongst the indentured labourers which that Report revealed; and if so, whether any steps have yet been, or are about to be, taken to remedy the evils complained of; and whether a copy of the Medical Inspector's Report for 1886, together with any correspondence relating thereto, will be laid upon the Table of the House.

Baron H. DE WORMS.—The Report of the Medical Inspector of British Guiana pointed out the existence of sanitary and other defects in the coolie hospitals and the dwellings of the coolies on some of the estates, and contained comments on the death-rates of the indentured immigrants, which, however, was not shown to be excessive. The attention of the Governor was called to the Report. Some of the defects had been remedied before the date of the Report, and steps have been taken to improve the sanitary condition of the coolies by the issue of new regulations as to the estates, hospitals, and the dwellings of the indentured immigrants. It is not proposed to lay the Report and correspondence on the table, as the matter has been practically dealt with.

The Slave-Trade in Zanzibar and Pemba.

PROCLAMATION OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, RELATIVE TO THE SUPPRESSION OF THE INLAND SLAVE-TRADE.

WE learn by telegraph that the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR has issued an edict against the Slave-trade. Until we see the full text of his Proclamation we are unable to say in what respect it differs from the one issued, in 1876, by his predecessor, at the instigation of Sir JOHN KIRK, then Her Majesty's Consul-General in Zanzibar.

We reprint below the telegram just received the old proclamation, and a very instructive article thereon which appeared in the *Liverpool Mercury* of the 24th September.

[BY REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 21.

"The SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR has issued an edict giving Great Britain and Germany the right of searching in perpetuity all dhows and boats belonging to his subjects. The edict also declares that everyone entering the Sultan's territories after November 1 next will be free. Mr. GERALD PORTAL has issued a notification that the above also applies to British subjects.

"The cutter of H.M. sloop *Reindeer* has captured a Slave dhow off the Island of Pemba, with 131 Slaves on board.

"It is rumoured that the East African blockade will terminate within a week."

THE PROCLAMATION OF 1876.

IN the Name of GOD the Merciful, the Compassionate. From BARGASH BIN SEYED BIN SULTAN.

To all whom it may concern of our friends on the mainland of Africa, the Island of Pemba, and elsewhere.

WHEREAS, in disobedience of our order, and in violation of the terms of our Treaties with Great Britain, Slaves are being constantly conveyed by land from Kilwa for the purpose of being taken to the Island of Pemba. Be it known that we have determined to stop, and by this order to prohibit all conveyance of Slaves by land under any conditions; and we have instructed our Governors on the coast to seize and imprison those found disobeying this order, and to confiscate their Slaves.

Published the 22nd of Rabea el Awal, 1293 (18th April, 1876).

(From the *Liverpool Mercury*.)

"On Saturday, the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR gave to England and Germany, without any restriction of time, the right of searching all Arab dhows in the waters over which he claims jurisdiction. This, perhaps, does not mean very much, for our cruisers have been searching dhows already; but there will henceforth be no question of law when

Slavers are chased ashore. The SULTAN KALIFA has, however, done much more. 'He also decrees that all Slaves entering his territories after the 1st of November shall be free.' How much does this mean? In commenting on the recent Convention between Italy and our Government regarding the Slave-trade, we said that perhaps the main difficulty in the way of suppression lay 'in the unwillingness of our ally, the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, to remove the status of Slavery in his dominions'; and now it appears that on that same day he was taking a long step in the desired direction, under the influence of General MATHEWS, the Commander of his Army, and Mr. PORTAL, our Acting-Consul. He has not undone the legal status of Slavery; seven-eighths of the population over which he rules consists of Slaves still, and they will continue to be Slaves after the 1st of November, the product of their labour going into the pockets of men who buy them at from £15 to £18 a head, although the Europeans who hire them are often in total ignorance of the fact. Still, the new law means very much. It means that, a little more than a month hence, nobody need fill a dhow with men and women stolen from the Nyassa region and carry them to Zanzibar, for nobody there will be fool enough to give a dollar for a shipload. The negroes landed on Pemba, Mafia, and Zanzibar are henceforth to be free; the touch of Zanzibar soil is to possess the same blessed virtue as that of Britain, restoring instantly to the Slave his birthright of personal freedom. Now, there must always be a considerable immigration from the African Continent to these islands. The spice-growers require many hands, and just now there are 6,000 Slaves annually taken illegally into the farms. LIVINGSTONE calculated that every hand brought to a clove plantation on Pemba meant ten lives lost by violence and disease, so that 60,000 men and women are spent, so to speak, on that industry every year. Henceforth, the clove-grower will pay wages, and those who take them will do so of their own free will. Till now the hands have been so worked that the maximum duration of life on Pemba is thirteen years, and the average duration seven years; henceforth life at least need not be shortened by hard driving. Still the good news is to be taken with two important qualifications. Nothing is said of setting free those already in bondage. Pretty negresses may still change hands at from £10 to £20, and Abyssinian women at twice these prices (we quote figures only three months old), and the hands now on the spice farms may be worked as cruelly as their owners choose to work them. But we may reasonably hope that the introduction of a class of free negroes will soon be followed by that abolition of the legal status of Slavery which is the proper logical sequel of the new law. Again, the utmost care will need to be taken to see that the law is carried into effect. The country has been, before now, hoodwinked by the passing of most excellent proclamations, which were never put in force. For instance, on the 18th of April, 1876, the then Sultan, BURGASH, forbade his subjects to receive Slave caravans, and proclaimed that all Slaves arriving would be confiscated, and it is in the face of that unrepealed statute that 6,000 Slaves have been, for thirteen years, imported annually. Careful registration of free negroes will be necessary, for they are too ignorant and too cowed to protect themselves, and vigilance will need to be exercised for a considerable time in following them up till they grow accustomed to the new condition of things. The state of society in Zanzibar is very insecure, a recent private letter describing Europeans as sleeping with revolvers under their pillows in fear of 'an outbreak under the leadership of SEYID ALI, the Sultan's younger brother,' a man of much more force of character; and such a change as this, irritating the most numerous class of free subjects, might easily be made the occasion of lawlessness. But the cruisers are there, and Sir JOHN KIRK has reminded Great Britain of the flagrant

breach of contract which we have mentioned. The two strong Powers which have obtained this large concession on the side of justice will probably see that it does not become a dead letter, and is not used as a cover for further wrong-doing towards helpless Africans."

THE REV. HORACE WALLER IN "THE TIMES," *October 10.*

"Three weeks ago it was announced that the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR had issued a decree 'that all Slaves entering his territories after the 1st of November shall be free'; further, that this and other reforms had been obtained through British agency. The telegram went on to state that the *Reindeer's* cutter caught a Slave dhow with 131 Slaves at Pemba, and she was towed in by the *Pigeon*. To those who are not conversant with the march of events in the last 20 years, the first item of intelligence will serve as a very well set eye-trap. You have so frequently permitted me to refer to the Zanzibar Slave-traders and their ways that I will solicit your aid in exposing the teeth of the Arab trap.

"The Arabs of Zanzibar have long seen that the day of reckoning must come. They are aware that by treaty and proclamation every Slave—however successfully run through a cordon of *Reindeers* and *Pigeons* into Zanzibar and Pemba Islands since 1876—is absolutely confiscated and set free. The presence of our fleet to prevent the transaction is evidence of its illegality, and yet, in spite of this, these men have still succeeded in supplying these islands with a computed average of 6,000 captives per annum, almost entirely drawn from the horrible Lake Nyassa Slave preserve, and occasioning an expense of hundreds of thousands of pounds to Great Britain, who, year in and year out, tries to stop them. Great activity prevails now, and the relinquishment of the blockade along the coast will have its effect in the next three weeks.

"The reason is not far to seek. The attempt is being made to clean the slate, and to nullify previous edicts by substituting the one in question. This, once accomplished, for ever shuts out the little glimmer of hope which has played before the eyes of the wretched Pemba Slaves of late; their detention will be legalised, for they are on the wrong side of November 1; the poor wretches yet to be dodged in between our toiling men-of-war's boats—say, on the 31st of October—may have their chains riveted on them by the last hands that are fitted to such a task, the signatories on our behalf to such an arrangement. In 1876 SEYYID BARGASH decreed that every Slave brought down from Nyassa to the coast 'and there sold to dealers who take them to Pemba against our orders and the terms of the treaties with Great Britain' would have his Slaves 'confiscated.'

"The full text of the new arrangement must be nearing our shores, and it is most desirable that the nations who have now determined not to stand Slave-trading chicanery should turn from accepting this new lamp in lieu of the old one, however dimly it may have burnt. It only wants better trimming, then by its light thousands of Slaves already in illegal bondage can be spied out and set free. The talk of abolishing the legal *status* of Slavery has greatly alarmed these slippery Slavers, and I repeat that the trap is ingeniously set. Were your space not so valuable, I could proceed to show what a silly bait it really has."

MR. C. H. ALLEN, IN "THE TIMES," *October 12.*

SIR,—In reference to the earnest and most important letter from the Rev. HORACE WALLER, which appeared in *The Times* of the 10th inst., I shall be glad if you will

kindly afford me space to say that this Society is keeping a jealous eye upon the question raised therein.

There is some danger lest the public should forget that by the terms of the treaty made between England and Zanzibar in 1873 the Slave-trade was abolished by sea. This treaty being found ineffectual, Sir JOHN KIRK succeeded in inducing the Sultan, in 1876, to issue the following stringent proclamation :—

“Whereas, in disobedience of our orders and in violation of the terms of our treaties with Great Britain, Slaves are being constantly conveyed by land from Kilwa for the purpose of being taken to the Island of Pemba : Be it known that we have determined to stop, and by this order to prohibit, all conveyance of Slaves by land under any conditions ; and we have instructed our Governors on the coast to seize and imprison those found disobeying this order, and to confiscate their Slaves.”

It is therefore clear that all Slaves imported into Zanzibar and Pemba since 1873 have been taken there in violation of the treaty and proclamation. The Committee of this Society, therefore, feeling anxious that no clause in the proclamation of September last should prejudice the position of these Slaves, or in any way nullify the terms of the proclamation of 1876, addressed a letter to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, on the 4th of October, requesting that his Lordship would kindly allow a copy of the new proclamation to be forwarded to the Society at as early a date as possible.

To this application the Foreign Secretary has forwarded to me the following courteous reply :—

“FOREIGN OFFICE, *October 11, 1889.*

“SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 4th inst., requesting to be supplied with a copy of the text of the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR’s recent proclamation against the Slave-trade, I am directed by the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to state, for the information of your Committee, that the text of the decree has not yet been received, but that when it reaches this office a copy of it will be furnished to your Society.

“I am, Sir, &c.,

“T. H. SANDERSON.

“SECRETARY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.”

The further development of the liberation of Slaves in Zanzibar is recorded in the following telegram :—

ZANZIBAR, *October 13th.*

The Sultan has empowered Mr. GERALD PORTAL to delegate certain persons to examine into and give judgment upon the reported cases of illegal possession of Slaves at Pemba. Mr. SMITH, the British Consul, will accordingly proceed thither in her Majesty’s cruiser *Boadicea*.

Recognising the danger that the right of at least the greater portion of the Slaves now held in bondage in Pemba and Zanzibar to their immediate and unconditional freedom might be ignored, the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY immediately addressed the following letter to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY :—

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., &c., &c., HER MAJESTY’S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, *October 14th, 1889.*

MY LORD,—We are directed by the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY to bring before the notice of your Lordship the statement

published in *The Times* of this morning, under date Zanzibar, October 13th, to the effect that Mr. Consul SMITH has proceeded to Pemba under orders from Mr. PORTAL to examine and judge "reported cases of illegal holding of Slaves in Pemba."

The Committee would call attention to the fact that by Article I. of the Treaty between Great Britain and Zanzibar for the suppression of the Slave-trade signed at Zanzibar on June 5, 1873, it was agreed between HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN, that :—

"The provisions of the existing Treaties having proved ineffectual for preventing the export of Slaves from the territories of the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR in Africa, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN above-named agree that from this date the export of Slaves from the coast of the mainland of Africa, whether destined for transport from one part of the Sultan's dominions to another, or for conveyance to foreign parts, shall entirely cease. And HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN binds himself, to the best of his ability, to make an effectual arrangement throughout his dominions to prevent and abolish the same."

The terms of this Treaty having been evaded, a proclamation was issued by the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, on the 18th April, 1876, prohibiting the Slave-trade by sea and land, and confiscating all Slaves arriving on the coast for transportation to Pemba.

It must, therefore, be clear that all Slaves that have been imported into the Island of Pemba since the Treaty of June, 1873, are illegally held in bondage, and are entitled to their freedom.

The Committee, therefore, would respectfully but earnestly ask your lordship to cause instructions to be forwarded to Zanzibar that the right of England to claim the freedom of all Slaves imported since that date be maintained.

On behalf of the Committee,

We are, with much respect,

EDMUND STURGE, *Chairman.*

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

A still later development of the liberation question is contained in the following telegram from Zanzibar, under date October 19th. It will be seen by the above letter to Lord SALISBURY that the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY maintains the view that many, if not most, of the children born after the 1st of January, 1890, will be the offspring of parents illegally held in bondage. We are glad to note that the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR is sending a representative to the Conference at Brussels.

[From THE TIMES, October 21.]

The Sultan has given a written promise to Mr. PORTAL that all children born after the 1st of January next are free, but remain the Sultan's subjects if their parents are such. This is the greatest voluntary concession ever made by a Mohammedan Prince, and lays a foundation for the abolition of Slavery. According to Bishop SMYTHIES, this was the main point wanting for commencing abolition. The greatest credit is due to Mr. PORTAL. The Sultan has agreed to send a representative to the Slave-Trade Conference.

“What shall be done with Freed Slaves?”

A GERMAN VIEW.

THE *Deutsche Kolonialzeitung*, of 28th September, contains a long and elaborate article upon this subject, from the pen of Mr. PAUL REICHARD. This paper deserves careful study by those interested in the question of German colonisation in Africa, but we have only space to glance at one or two of the more salient points.

Mr. REICHARD commences by complaining that Cardinal LAVIGERIE did not include this vital question in his “antisklavereikongressprogramm.” He also complains that the English have lately paid a large sum to let loose a number of Slaves, thereby encouraging, as he maintains, the Slave-trade. Mr. REICHARD considers that the numerous English Mission stations need not be taken into consideration in his paper. He says:—

“Their followers are scarcely worthy to be named; the English missionary is only a political agent, often without being conscious of the fact. The English Government understands excellently well how to make use of English philanthropy for political ends.”

We would ask whether Germany does not understand this quite as well, if not better?

The writer makes a special exception with regard to the large Mission station founded at Botschabalo, in the Transvaal, by Herr MERENSKY in the service of the “Berlin Missions Company.”

This large station has about 2,000 negroes amongst its members, and it appears to be administered upon strictly humane and *voluntary* principles, and to be partly self-supporting. We also note, as a fundamental principle, that “everyone will be accepted who obeys the laws of the station, *and can also leave the station of his own free will*, the punishment of those who disturb the peace of the Settlement being banishment from its precincts.”

We specially make this quotation because Herr REICHARD appears to take Botschabalo as the pattern on which he would like to see colonies of freed Slaves founded on German territory, in the more healthy and fertile districts of Kilima Njaro.

Passing over many preliminaries we come to the main point in which the writer propounds a policy altogether different from that adopted in the Transvaal Settlement. After stating that in the negro there is a vast amount of latent labour-power, he proceeds to show that this power must be made use of; in other words he must be compelled to work! He says, “*They must first of all deserve their freedom; for three years the Slave must not leave the station, and he must, for the first time, receive, after the expiration of this term, a right to the cultivated land, which, up to this time, has only been allotted for his use.*”

Commenting upon a pamphlet by Herr WARNECK, which says that the

freed Slave should have the position of an European, and have the land given to him, Herr REICHARD says :—

“The negro does not deserve this, and it would be an injustice to our own poor. Why should the negro, in such undeserved measure, enjoy such great advantages? If we wish to give the land away we can find always amongst ourselves plenty of men who deserve it more. First comes the German, and *afterwards* comes the negro. . . . The freed Slave must, during the above-named three years, dedicate himself entirely to the station, and then first, after the expiry of that period, will he *deserve* freedom.”

It seems to us rather curious to talk about a man *deserving* or earning his freedom, who never ought to have lost it; but this is not all. After the three years' compulsory servitude he has to be under “*control*” for a further period of two years, during which time he will receive the half of what he earns, and only at the end of the second period is he to be allowed to receive the other half; but even this, it appears, may be forfeited should he have behaved badly, or left the Colony. Further, although at the end of the three years he may receive his letters of freedom, this depends upon his having secured, during those three years, a certain number of good conduct marks—failing these he has to remain in the same condition of compulsory servitude until he has earned the necessary number of marks!

[We seem to remember some such arrangement as this with the unfortunate British-Indian and Chinese coolies in Reunion and Cuba, whereby the contract term was more or less indefinitely prolonged.]

Punishment for idleness, &c., appears to be arranged for, but the lash is only to be used as an *ultima ratio*.

The Settlement is to be divided into field and hand labourers, the latter class including builders, smiths, carpenters, &c.; provision is made for a standing army, but for this we should like to know the reason why? Is it to overawe and compel the service of the so-called freed Slaves? Amongst the points to be favourably considered are the suppression of heathen rites and superstitions, the building of schools and churches, though, we believe, it is only the children who are to be taught the Christian religion. Polygamy is not to be allowed, nor the introduction of spirituous liquors, but, perhaps, in sympathy with the proverbial German love of beer, native *pembè* may be brewed *ad libitum*.

Herr REICHARD concludes his article by saying that his scheme is in no way “Utopian.” Regarding that word as one of ideal perfection, we should think that the freed Slaves would thoroughly agree with him. Perhaps, however, the German boor, to whom there seems to be some promise to present the land, might—as he reclined in his hammock and watched the black man tilling the soil for his benefit, and *not* at his expense—until he succumbed to the climate—realise some of those Utopian visions so beautifully depicted by Sir THOMAS MORE.

We venture to think that the scheme propounded by Herr REICHARD, for dealing with freed Slaves, will find no favour in England, and, we should imagine, will be denounced as *Slavery* under another name, by the Anti-Slavery Societies of Europe.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Germany and Zanzibar.

A FURTHER correspondence on this subject appears in No. 1 (1889) of the Blue Book on Africa, presented to Parliament in August last. We insert a few of the most important despatches.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.

COLONEL EUAN-SMITH TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.—(Received January 14, 1889.)

(EXTRACT.)

ZANZIBAR, *December 17, 1888.*

I HAVE the honour to state, for your Lordship's information, that I have received two letters from Mr. GEORGE MACKENZIE regarding the disposal of the 1,421 runaway Slaves which he found concealed in the missionary stations adjoining Mombasa.

Mr. MACKENZIE has divided these Slaves into two categories, between each of which he draws a wide distinction. The first of these includes those Slaves whose masters are resident at coast ports within the Company's Concession, and with whom he had, before the receipt of orders to the contrary, already concluded an arrangement by which they themselves were to grant unconditional freedom to their Slaves on their receiving an average payment of 25 dollars a head. This arrangement has averted the risk of most serious misunderstandings and complications, and I am very glad that the orders prohibiting Mr. MACKENZIE from concluding this negotiation reached him too late to allow of his acting upon them, more especially as Mr. MACKENZIE has conducted the details of this delicate negotiation with such tact and good judgment that I cannot conceive that he can even in the smallest technicality be held, as Mr. MACKINNON seemed to fear, to have transgressed the letter of the law. The effect of this measure on the minds of the Arabs has been most beneficial, and it has for the time being rendered the British Company, as might have been anticipated, extremely popular.

The other category of Slaves to which Mr. MACKENZIE properly, as I think, accords a distinctive status, includes the Slaves who have escaped into the mission stations from the Giriama and Daruma tribes. These men have no masters, and no one has, as far as is known, ever attempted to claim them.

In the face of the recent discovery, I think it would be dangerous to lay down the doctrine that missionaries were authorised to receive and protect one particular class of Slaves while refusing to harbour another class. The safest procedure is, I think, to inform all Mission Societies that they have no right whatever to receive and protect any runaway Slave, save under such circumstances of distress or ill-treatment as would justify their reception on humanitarian grounds.

As to the Giriama and Daruma Slaves, who have been now harboured for some considerable time in the Mission station, it would, I think, be impossible to turn them out. They would have to starve or would be captured again as Slaves. Even were Mr. MACKENZIE disposed to compensate their masters or owners for the loss of their Slaves, there are no masters or owners to be found.

I, therefore, have decided, pending your Lordship's sanction, to give to each of these Slaves, who number 550, a printed certificate of permission allowing them to

continue in the Mission station where he has been found until he is claimed, and his case can be inquired into.

This course commits me to nothing, at the same time that it enables the missionaries to prevent any additions to the present number of Slaves, and justifies them in turning out any one who cannot produce the certificate permitting him to reside in the Mission station.

Trusting that my action may meet with your Lordship's approval, I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

FOREIGN OFFICE TO COLONEL EUAN-SMITH.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *February 1, 1889.*

SIR,—I am directed by the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to acquaint you that his Lordship approves your action in giving to each of the 550 runaway Slaves a printed certificate of permission allowing them to continue in the Mission station until claimed, as reported in your despatch of the 17th December last. I am, at the same time, to instruct you to warn all Mission Societies against harbouring runaway Slaves, without making any exception. No legal right to do so can be claimed, and where a refuge and asylum are granted in extreme cases of peril and out of humanity, it is done at the risk of the person giving the shelter.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

COLONEL EUAN-SMITH TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.—(Received February 11.)

ZANZIBAR, *January 11, 1889.*

MY LORD,—I have the honour to state, for the information of your Lordship, that I have received a letter from Mr. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Managing Director of the Imperial British East Africa Company, reporting the issue by him of papers of freedom to all the fugitive Slaves found in the Mission stations adjoining Mombasa, and for whose unconditional freedom he had, as already requested, arranged with the Arab masters by the payment of a gross sum aggregating £3,500.

The ceremony of the presentation of these papers took place at the Church Missionary station at Rabai, on the 1st January, 1889, amid a very large concourse of the Arab and native population, and was accompanied by signs of general rejoicing.

Such a scene has certainly never before been witnessed within the limits of the African continent.

The effect that it has had in conciliating the people, and especially the Arabs, and in inclining them to welcome favourably any future proposals that may be put forward on behalf of a Company that has commenced its career with an act of such unparalleled generosity and philanthropy, cannot be overrated.

The terms in which the certificates of freedom, as well as the certificates of free residence, distributed by Mr. MACKENZIE to the runaway Slaves have been drawn up appear to me entirely unobjectionable. Mr. MACKENZIE has thus completed a task for which I think he deserves the hearty thanks of all those interested in the welfare of East Africa. In addition to the sum of money that has been thus expended, Mr. MACKENZIE has sacrificed, in the prosecution of this good work, a very great amount of valuable time and labour. The number of details that had to be worked out to insure the freedom of so large a number of Slaves being legally and

permanently effected and secured has been immense, and Mr. MACKENZIE has done everything himself.

It is difficult to over-estimate the credit that is due to him for all that he has voluntarily accomplished.

I would venture to call your Lordship's special attention to the Circular letter addressed by Mr. MACKENZIE, on behalf of the Company, to the various Mission stations, with regard to the future harbouring of runaway Slaves. With the terms of that Circular I would express my general concurrence. The measure proposed in this letter by Mr. MACKENZIE that, at the Mission stations themselves, runaway Slaves seeking refuge should be arrested and sent to the Wali in order that their cases may be inquired into, may indeed at first sight appear harsh and unusual, but I am convinced that by such measures alone can the Arab be led to believe that the missionaries are in earnest in their declaration that they do not wish and do not seek to provide a refuge for fugitive Slaves in their Mission stations. Some of the Missions seem to have implied that Mr. MACKENZIE wished them to countenance the Slave-trade by asking them to send back runaway Slaves, but this implication is as unjust as it is ungenerous. Had it not been for the recent action that has been taken on behalf of the runaway Slaves, I believe that within a short time the Mission stations would have become untenable, and I have no hesitation whatever in affirming that, had not the late exhaustive inquiry been determinedly pressed to a successful conclusion, so great was the hatred, so bitter was the sense of injury felt by the Arabs towards the Church Missionary stations at Frere Town and Rabai, on account of the runaway Slaves, that these two stations would inevitably have become the object, before many months were over, of an open and violent attack directed solely against them.

From such consequences they and possibly other neighbouring stations have been saved by the action of Mr. MACKENZIE. It is surely not too much to expect that they should now work honestly and sincerely to consolidate the good that has been begun. If, from a mistaken view of their duties towards humanity, the missionaries, however, continue to receive runaway Slaves, all that has been done will have been labour lost. The old feeling of hatred and discontent will return among the Arabs, and the Missions themselves, sooner or later, will undoubtedly perish.

The Church Missionary Society has made a good start with reference to the prevention of the reception of future runaway Slaves; everything, however, depends upon the manner in which the missionaries, as a body, consistently and unfalteringly carry out the system of prevention.

The matter is one of so great importance, not only as regards the missionaries themselves, but as affecting the future success of European enterprise in East Africa, that I trust your Lordship may see fit to bring it prominently to the notice of the various Missionary Societies concerned therein.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

MR. MACKENZIE TO REV. MR. CARTHEW AND OTHERS.

IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY, MOMBASA, *January 5, 1889.*

DEAR SIR,—As I am reporting fully to her Majesty's Consul-General the steps taken with regard to the runaway Slaves found at your stations, I presume I am correct in informing him that, since you had timely notice of all the measures which I have adopted, the Slaves produced when General MATHEWS and myself took a list of them

early in November embraced all the runaways harboured throughout your entire stations, and that you have none under your protection now but those to whom papers have been issued by me.

I have, on your behalf, given the most solemn and positive assurances to the Walis and people at the principal coast towns visited by me that for the future you had faithfully promised that on no account would you harbour any runaways. It is therefore necessary that measures should be taken so that this is rigorously enforced. While I am aware that you are not responsible for and cannot prevent the Slaves running away from their masters, and that it is not incumbent upon you to arrest the same, still I feel satisfied that if, in the first few instances now occurring of runaway Slaves entering your stations, you were to have them arrested and sent down to the Lewali here, it would have a very great effect on the minds of the people, and assure them that we were in earnest in our promises. I am confident it would be the most effective and simplest means of letting the runaways see that there is no use their attempting to enter your stations, and only one or two examples would be necessary to show this. Did you do so, I feel sure we would all be saved much subsequent trouble. I am quite resolved to take any amount of trouble to check the persistent breaking of the law which I consider the action of the past to have been; and as our inspection will probably shortly be made of the stations, I would earnestly urge you to insist upon all the Slaves not holding papers to quit at once, while they have the opportunity of sheltering themselves elsewhere. I continue to receive constant complaints of Slaves still being taken in at the Mission stations. In each case I have invited the complainant to proceed in person to the station, and there to ascertain from the officer in charge whether the Slave is free or not. I trust to your giving orders that all the coast people visiting your stations for this purpose will be properly received and assisted in their search. Should it be otherwise, doubt will be thrown in the native mind which will be very prejudicial to your own and our interests.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE S. MACKENZIE.

COLONEL EUAN-SMITH TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.—(Received April 13.)

ZANZIBAR, *March* 18, 1889.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter addressed by me to the missionaries of the various denominations who have established themselves in the neighbourhood of Mombasa, in which I endeavoured to impress upon them the necessity, in their own interests, of their endeavouring earnestly and loyally to put a stop to the practice which has hitherto existed of the harbouring runaway Slaves within the limits of their various stations.

The only reply that I have received to this letter has been a communication addressed to me by a Mr. CARTHEW, who is at present in charge of the United Free Methodist stations at Ribe and Jomvu.

In the latter station, which is the one where Mr. CARTHEW personally resides, 130 runaway Slaves were recently discovered by Mr. MACKENZIE as having been harboured for some considerable time.

Mr. CARTHEW's letter shows how completely he fails to appreciate the local conditions under which he has to conduct his important work. An open hostility to the Arabs and Swahilis on the part of the missionaries settled in their midst facilitates at the outset the failure of all missionary enterprise.

I greatly regret that the Missionary Societies at Mombasa, who in this matter show a wide divergence of action from the Universities' Mission, cannot be brought to see the importance of this question of harbouring runaway Slaves. Mr. MACKENZIE has officially reported to me that, notwithstanding all that has been recently done in order to clear up the vexed question, two Slaves, fugitives from their masters at Mombasa, had been quite lately found harboured at the Church Missionary station at Frere Town. Mr. MACKENZIE himself went over with the owners of these Slaves, and with some difficulty arranged for their restitution. The incident is most unfortunate; it will serve to raise again the deep-seated suspicions of the Arabs that the missionaries are their enemies, wishing to gain possession of their Slaves at all costs.

I have warned the Superintendent of the Church Missionary station at Frere Town, and I have asked him to communicate the warning to the Heads of other Missions in the neighbourhood that if the missionaries persist in maintaining this system, which has existed for so many years past, it will be impossible to answer either for their own personal safety, or, indeed, for the continuance of the Mission stations. The hostility that has been aroused during the last ten years by the action of the Frere Town Mission has not been extinguished by the recent purchase of the freedom of the harboured Slaves, and the Arabs especially believe that the missionaries would never have acted in the matter at all unless they had been compelled to do so. I greatly fear that, should a favourable opportunity arise, this hostility may still be destined to find active expression, unless, indeed, the missionaries adopt an entirely new course of procedure with regard to the fugitive Slaves that seek refuge in their stations.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 114.

CIRCULAR ADDRESSED BY COLONEL EUAN-SMITH TO MISSIONARIES IN
BRITISH SPHERE.

ZANZIBAR, *February 19, 1889.*

DEAR SIR,—You are aware of the recent inquiry that has taken place at Mombasa regarding the reception of runaway Slaves at the various mission stations to that neighbourhood. The inquiry brought to light the very significant fact that over 1,400 runaway Slaves were found to be harboured therein, of which the large majority, over 900, were discovered in the Church Missionary station at Rabai. Almost two-thirds of the entire body of fugitive Slaves were Slaves who had escaped from their Arab masters at Mombasa or other coast ports. To these facts, doubtless, is due in a great measure the marked hostility which the Mombasa Arabs have for so long past displayed towards missionary enterprise; a feeling which, however, it may now be hoped has been greatly conciliated by the wise, humane, and generous action of Mr. GEORGE MACKENZIE, who, on behalf of the Imperial British Africa Company, induced the Arab owners of these Slaves by a large money payment to confer upon them their freedom.

It is evident to me that this action of Mr. MACKENZIE has for a time disarmed the hostility with which the Arabs, under a sense of unmerited wrong, have for some time past regarded all missionary enterprise in the neighbourhood of Mombasa, and it now rests with the missionaries themselves to take advantage of the present state of good feeling, and to make the Arabs believe that the policy initiated by Mr. MACKENZIE will be faithfully and loyally carried out by themselves. It is to my mind of so great an

importance that all just fears should be removed from the minds of the Arabs as to their runaway domestic Slaves being received and welcomed, and encouraged by the missionaries of the various denominations, that I have thought it advisable to address you on this subject. I would most earnestly request your co-operation on the three following points :—

1. That no Slaves are allowed to remain within the limits or under the protection of your Mission unless each Slave has either a paper of freedom or a paper of permission to reside within such limits.

2. That a careful watch be kept, and that, if possible, no runaway Slave be received in the native huts of the Mission except in case of severe and patent ill-treatment.

3. That in case of any runaway Slave being received within the Settlement, either on account of ill-treatment, or through his having entered without the knowledge of the Mission authorities, he should at once be sent back to the WALI OF MOMBASA, in order that his case may be inquired into in the presence of one of the Mission officials, and justice be done. In case of apparent injustice, an appeal will always lie to this office.

I believe that if these measures are carried out loyally and humanely the Arab and Swahili Slave-owners will soon relinquish their present undoubted fears as to the *bona fides* of the missionaries, and that the domestic Slaves themselves will, except in cases of real ill-treatment, cease to attempt to find an asylum within the Mission stations.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

BARBARITIES IN ZANZIBAR.

THE Sultan having given orders for some wholesale and very barbarous executions which were publicly carried out in Zanzibar, the British Foreign Office requested the German Government to join with them in taking steps to put a stop to such shocking and scandalous scenes. The following correspondence took place on this subject.

COLONEL EUAN-SMITH TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.—(Received January 22, 1889.)

[EXTRACT.]

ZANZIBAR, December 24, 1888.

I have the honour to make the following detailed Report for your Lordship's information.

On the morning of the 17th instant his Highness the Sultan SEYYID KHALIFA returned to the town of Zanzibar from his country seat, and for the first time, after a seclusion of five weeks, appeared in public, and held his customary durbar.

The next morning his Highness suddenly declared in public baraza that he had now determined to rule and to be guided solely by the precepts of the Koran, and he followed up this announcement by giving an order for the immediate execution of four Slaves confined in the fort on an uninvestigated charge of murder, and for the subsequent execution of twenty-five more men and women imprisoned on various charges, five of these criminals to be executed at a time on successive days until the

whole number was disposed of. The intelligence regarding this sudden order only reached me after the first four Slaves had been decapitated. It is so long since any capital sentence has been carried out in Zanzibar that the executioner was quite unaccustomed to, and unfit for, his work, and the victims were consequently made to suffer in a horrible and most barbarous manner. They were taken into the public fruit-market, and their heads were hacked off with an imperfectly sharpened sword, much in the same way as one would cut down a tree. The spectacle thus afforded was scandalous and disgraceful. The wretched victims in this and in the execution which followed on the Thursday were none of them blindfolded, and each survivor was thus compelled to witness the agony of his neighbour. The bodies were in each case allowed to remain exposed in the public market, at the mercy of dogs and vermin until late in the evening.

The new departure thus taken by the Sultan made a profound sensation in the town. Many regarded his Highness's action as presaging still graver events; many believed that he hoped, by the sudden shedding of blood, to propitiate the Fates in his favour against the European Powers. All declared that he had been subjected to some unexpected and fanatical influence.

During the whole of Tuesday I caused inquiries to be made regarding the large body of prisoners still under sentence of death. The result of these inquiries convinced me that grave and irremediable injustice was being perpetrated. I considered also that, in the very unwholesome state of native feeling, the constant shedding of blood now ordered might have a dangerous effect as regarded the safety of the very large number of Europeans now resident in Zanzibar. Many Arabs also came to see me, protesting against the Sultan's sudden action, adopted as it had been without consultation with, or advice from any of, the influential men. They especially complained against an order (which the Sultan subsequently disclaimed, but which I have no doubt was actually issued by him) that instructions should be sent to all local Walis, ordering them to execute on the spot any one they might deem guilty of murder. This order, in the Arabs' opinion, virtually placed the lives of all the enemies of the local Walis absolutely, and without appeal, in the power of the latter.

On Tuesday evening I sent to the Sultan the message, of which a copy is attached, protesting against the future executions ordered until judicial inquiry had been made and sentence pronounced in accordance with Mohammedan law.

On Wednesday morning I received his Highness's reply, of which translation is also attached.

On Thursday morning, the 20th instant, four more men were executed amid a pitiless crowd of all nationalities. On this occasion the executioner was more expert, and the victims were dispatched with greater celerity. None of the other disgraceful circumstances attendant on the former scene were, however, wanting.

On the same day the Sultan sent, to be imprisoned in the fort in chains, the eldest son of the most powerful Chief of the El Harthi Arabs, on the ground that he had failed to salute him in the morning. This incident made a profound sensation, and excited the hostile feelings of the Arabs to a dangerous pitch. The father of the young man attended the Sultan's baraza in the evening and demanded his son's release. This was granted, but a bitter feeling of discontent has been engendered by this most uncalled-for incident.

On Thursday evening I received your Lordship's telegram of that day's date. The French Consul came to see me the next morning, and after a long discussion with me, promised me his hearty support in my endeavours to stop these executions, so far

as he could give it without receiving official instructions from his Government. I was too unwell to visit the German Consul-General, but sent Mr. BERKELEY to ask him for his support.

On this day the Sultan ordered three men and two women to be executed at 10 a.m. the following morning (Saturday). I sent to his Highness requesting that he would put a stop to all executions until I had personally delivered to him the urgent message with which I had been charged by her Majesty's Government. The Sultan replied that if I would come to him at 8 a.m. there would be plenty of time to decide before 10 o'clock whether or not the executions should take place.

During the previous day I had ascertained the following undoubted facts in connection with these executions, which facts were subsequently acknowledged by the Sultan in my presence to be true.

First, that on the Tuesday one of the victims was executed through mistake or carelessness. This man was a Slave belonging to an Arab, named MOHAMMED-BIN-SAÏDI, and imprisoned in the fort on a charge of manslaughter. On Thursday, MOHAMMED-BIN-SAÏDI demanded the release of his Slave; the Sultan consented, and sent him to the fort that he might take him away. He then found that his Slave had been killed on the preceding Tuesday. The Sultan offered to refund him the value, which he refused to accept.

Secondly, that on Thursday one Slave who was paraded for execution escaped scot-free. An official of the Sultan asked that the Slave might be given to him in place of a Slave of his who had been murdered. The Sultan agreed to this, and the man was sent free to the "shamba," the four others standing with him were executed.

Thirdly, of the twenty-one Slaves still remaining under sentence of death, after the executions on Thursday, the Sultan gave two as Slaves to retainers of his own.

On Saturday morning, the 22nd instant, at 8.15 a.m., I proceeded with Mr. Vice-Consul BERKELEY to visit the Sultan. I had suggested to his Highness that some of the leading Arabs might be present, but his Highness received me in private audience.

As soon as we were seated, I proceeded to read to the Sultan the communication, of which copy is herewith enclosed, conveying to his Highness the stringent remonstrances of her Majesty's Government against the wholesale executions recently ordered by him, and the reasons on which these remonstrances were based. A long discussion ensued thereon, during which, after I had warned his Highness of the grave consequences that might ensue did he disregard the injunctions so conveyed to him, his Highness's manner became more conciliatory and friendly. He declared that his sole wish was to act in accordance with the wishes of her Majesty's Government. He acknowledged tacitly that he had been somewhat hasty in ordering these numerous executions without consulting me. He promised that he would at once countermand the remaining contemplated executions, and he declared that he would for the future never send any condemned culprit to death until he had submitted the written evidence and sentence in the case for the information and approbation of her Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul-General. I pointed out that this was by no means necessary, but that, should his Highness wish it, my advice on such matters was always at his disposal.

In reply to that portion of my communication which dealt with the shocking and indecent method employed in the executions themselves, his Highness assured me that he had been unaware of the details, and that he would in future (should the execution of a criminal become necessary) give orders that it should take place at an

early hour of the morning, in a less frequented spot than the market-place, and with every attention to such arrangements as would relieve it of all appearance of barbarity.

On my leaving his Highness, I found the Palace surrounded by a great crowd of people, who had come to witness the promised executions. The knowledge that these and the other executions had been countermanded appeared to give very great and general satisfaction.

I have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a list showing the names of the nineteen men and women under sentence of immediate death, and whose lives have now been spared owing to the action of her Majesty's Government, the crimes with which they were originally charged, and the number of years and months during which each individual among them has been imprisoned in the horrible fort at Zanzibar. One of them, as will be seen, has been imprisoned for seventeen years, one for fourteen, others for ten, nine, &c. As far as I can gather, there has never been any judicial inquiry into the case or crime of any of these people; they were verbally charged before the reigning Sultan and sent to the fort in what is virtually life-long imprisonment. The Sultan has now, on my suggestion, promised me that on the return of General MATHEWS he will direct that each of these cases be inquired into by him and the principal Kathi, so that such justice as may still be possible may be done in each instance. I have heard, and I believe, that it was intended by his Highness and his advisers to execute some twenty or thirty more of other prisoners remaining in the fort, after the twenty-nine prisoners originally sentenced had been all killed. This intention has now happily been abandoned. The Sultan further promised me that he would have another prison built in which prisoners convicted of light offences could be temporarily confined and punished, and that he would reserve the fort for the punishment of grave and serious offences.

I advised his Highness to have the fort destroyed altogether, as being absolutely dangerous to himself from its very close proximity to the Palace, and as being the hotbed of disease. The state of the interior of this horrible place literally beggars description. His Highness could not promise that he would do this, but he acknowledged that all epidemic diseases originated in the fort. He said he was afraid to begin the attempt at cleaning it.

CONSUL DEMANDS AND OBTAINS RELEASE OF FREED SLAVE ILLEGALLY IMPRISONED.

ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL PORTAL TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.—(Received June 6.)

ZANZIBAR, *May 12*, 1889.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to report that three days ago it was represented to me that a freed Slave, whose papers of freedom had been given by this office, had been seized in the open street by an Arab, who claimed him as his property, asserting that the man had run away from him. This Arab appealed to the Sultan, and by his Highness's orders the man was imprisoned, and made to work in a chain-gang.

As soon as I had satisfied myself that the papers of freedom were in order, I sent a message to the Sultan asking him to give orders for the immediate release of the man. His Highness sent me a reply to the effect that he would inquire into the matter at once. After the lapse of a few hours, I wrote a letter to his Highness repeating

my request, and pointing out that, as the man's papers were in order, and as, moreover, he had been identified as having been taken from a Slave dhow by one of her Majesty's cruisers, there could be no question as to the illegality of his detention.

To this the Sultan replied that an Arab gentleman had identified the Slave as his property, and as being a man who had run away or had been stolen from him previous to the capture of the dhow, and that, therefore, as he had no right to be on board the dhow when captured, he could not be included among those who were freed on that occasion.

Yesterday I spoke to the Sultan personally on the subject, and pointed out that, as the man had been captured at sea by her Majesty's ship, on board of a dhow which had been fairly tried and condemned as a Slaver in her Majesty's Consular Court, and as, in consequence, after full enquiry, papers of freedom had been granted to him from this office, I could admit no claim founded on previous ownership, and that I must insist on the man being liberated without further delay.

After a short conversation, his Highness consented to issue the necessary orders, and the man was brought back to her Majesty's Consulate, and restored to liberty yesterday afternoon.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. H. PORTAL.

MR. CONSUL HAWES.

FOREIGN OFFICE TO ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL PORTAL, ZANZIBAR.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 3, 1889.

SIR,—I am directed by the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to request you to convey to Consul HAWES my approval of the manner in which he conducted the business of the Agency and Consulate-General while it was under his charge.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

[We congratulate Mr. HAWES on his promotion to a Consulate in the Pacific Islands, where the climate must be a great deal more salubrious than that of East Africa.—*Ed. Reporter.*]

PROGRESS OF THE COLOURED RACES.

"So many writers have dilated on the doleful result of emancipation in the Slave Indies, and the gradual decay that is everywhere in evidence, that it is satisfactory to learn, on the authority of the Colonial Secretary of the Island of Grenada, that that island at least is not going, like the rest, to the dogs, but is in a flourishing and progressive condition. The population, which is now nearly 50,000, has increased 6,934 since 1881; that the revenue is increasing in proportion; and that there is a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure. The Grenadians have shown themselves very prudent in recognising that the days of sugar-growing are practically at an end, and have been for the last few years devoting themselves to the production of cocoa, for which there is an ever-increasing demand in England. Out of 19,960 acres under cultivation in the colony, no less than 11,188 are cocoa plantations, while of the remainder 1,768 acres are cotton fields. In almost every respect there is substantial progress, and it is interesting to notice that there are about fifty miles of telephone wire in the island, though as yet there is no railway in existence."

The African Slave-Trade, its Origin and its Present Condition.

THE above is the title of a rather ambitious paper in the August number of the *Révue de Géographie*, of Paris. The writer is M. A. SPONT, but whether he is an explorer, or a missionary, or a professional writer, does not appear. The information contained in the article as to the Slave routes, the number of caravans that yearly pass to the different ports, and the amount of lives lost annually are given in a most precise manner. Unfortunately, there is an almost entire lack of reference as to the authorities on which such statements are based, and it could scarcely be possible that M. SPONT can have personally investigated the vast districts in which the African Slave-trade is carried on. The principal book from which the writer appears to draw his information as to what he calls the birth of the Mohammedan Slave-trade, but which we prefer to call its increase, is that written by M. BERLIOUX, in 1869, entitled *La Traite Orientale*, and, so far as the writer of the article deals with the information contained in that most valuable work, he may be safely followed. In the opening paragraph of his article M. SPONT speaks of the optimism of certain philanthropists, who, while celebrating their fraternal greetings over the abolition of Slavery in Brazil, were rudely disturbed in their false Paradise by the eloquent voice of CARDINAL LAVIGERIE, announcing to these "optimists" that there was such a thing as African Slavery. The existence of this scourge to humanity was well-known in England half a century ago, MEHEMET ALI, and other Mohammedan potentates, having been addressed by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY so long since as 1840.

M. SPONT probably is not aware that the important work of M. BERLIOUX, from which he quotes, was the outcome of intimate relations between Mr. JOSEPH COOPER, Honorary Secretary of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and the accomplished author of *La Traite Orientale*. Probably also he is not aware that M. BERLIOUX's work was translated into English by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and that many thousands of copies of this translation were circulated gratuitously throughout the civilised world.

The issuing of *La Traite Orientale* was followed up by Mr. JOSEPH COOPER's masterly work, entitled "THE LOST CONTINENT ; or, *Slavery and the Slave-Trade in Africa*," published in London, in 1875. A French edition of this work was circulated in France, and an abridgment was published in German, so that if the enormities of the Mohammedan Slave-trade in Africa were first made known to French philanthropists by the stirring addresses of CARDINAL LAVIGERIE, it can hardly be said to be owing to lack of information published nearly twenty years ago, and confirmed by almost every book of African travels which has been issued since that time.

In treating of the Slave-trade of the Central and Western Soudan, M. SPONT very truly states that Morocco and Tripoli afford considerable

Slave-markets. In Tripoli he attributes the increase of the Slave-trade to the foundation of the religion of the *Senoussya*—the present head of which sect is said to be threatening to overturn the power of the MAHDI at Khartoum. In the words of M. SPONT "the *renaissance* of the Mussulman faith and the stopping of the white Slave-trade" (Circassians and others) "are the two causes which account for the increase of the Slave-trade in the Soudan. To this may be added a third cause, accessory to the others, the Slave has become the only lucrative merchandise in Tripoli."

We quite believe what M. SPONT says, that many Slaves from Tripoli and Bengazi are clandestinely shipped for Constantinople, Smyrna, and other Turkish ports.

We also agree with a great deal that he writes respecting the great increase of the Slave-trade on the Upper Nile, and that the outlet for Slaves having been stopped in Egypt, which, as he says, "is now become an infidel country," the stream of human merchandise has consequently been directed with increased force to Arabia. Jeddah and Mecca he considers are the great Slave depôts of the East, and pilgrim caravans are one great means of transporting the Slaves into the more distant parts of Arabia, Persia, and Turkey. Vast numbers of Slaves now, he thinks, go through Shoa and the neighbouring provinces, and he recognises the fact, which we have long maintained, that the KING OF DJEMMA, a tributary of MENELEK, is a large dealer in the semi-white Galla and Abyssinian Slaves, for which a high price can always be obtained.

The facility with which Slaves are carried across the narrow channel of the Red Sea is so great that it is quite natural that Arabia should have taken the place formerly held by Egypt as the rendezvous of the Slave-dealer.

M. SPONT dismisses in very few words the consideration of the Slave-trade along the whole Eastern sea-board of Africa, from Zanzibar to Madagascar; for he acknowledges that the English, French, and German missionaries who have so long occupied the country between the coast and the great lakes, are the most impartial witnesses that could possibly be obtained. In this we perfectly agree with him. We are, however, obliged to dissent from the calculations he has made as to the number of lives sacrificed in Africa, which he sets down at from 200,000 to 250,000 annually. Nearly twenty years ago LIVINGSTONE thought that he was within the mark in estimating the victims of the African Slave-trade at half a million annually, and we know that CARDINAL LAVIGERIE has lately computed it at two millions. Probably the mean lies between the two; but all such calculations are necessarily vague and misleading, relating as they do to a country in which the science of vital statistics is unknown. We fear that M. SPONT's calculation is as much below the mark as we hope CARDINAL LAVIGERIE's is above it.

In a future article M. SPONT promises to consider the best means for stopping the Slave-trade, there being, as he says, two methods, one a peaceful opposition, the other, armed intervention. We shall be glad to see in what manner he proposes to deal with this great question.

Notes from the Congo.

SINCE Mr. H. M. STANLEY, the indomitable explorer, plunged for the second time into the deadly and almost impenetrable forests and swamps of the Aruwhimi district, in the attempt to join hands with EMIN PASHA, it is no exaggeration to say that the ear of the whole civilised world has been eagerly strained to catch the faintest echo from that mysterious region.

We do not hesitate to say that no reliance whatever can be placed upon the unauthorised reports that have been published during the last few months, respecting EMIN and STANLEY being now on their way to the East Coast with a large convoy of Egyptian refugees. We can only hope and believe that in this instance, as in all others in which the "Great Stone-Breaker" has been concerned, the truth of the adage may be maintained that, "no news is good news," and that he will some morning startle us by announcing his arrival at some port in the territory of the East African Company. We regret that more than the unavoidable amount of mystery which must hang over all African explorations, has been allowed to gather in this case. For some reason, which has never been satisfactorily explained, all those officers who took part in the expedition, and were compelled by ill-health or other causes to return to Europe, were bound by a solemn compact to publish nothing respecting the expedition until six months after the publication of the official report of the STANLEY expedition.

As is well-known, more than one officer has been compelled to return to England, and the public naturally expected to be informed of all particulars relating to the expedition which they might be able to supply.

We understand that Mr. TROUPE was preparing to publish a record of the EMIN Relief Expedition up to the time when he left the service, and this would, of course, have embraced a portion of the very important period between Mr. STANLEY'S departure from the camp on the Aruwhimi and his return. Events which Mr. TROUPE could have narrated cannot be chronicled by Mr. STANLEY, as he was then engaged in forcing his way to join EMIN. Unfortunately for the public, an injunction was obtained in one of the Law Courts to restrain Mr. TROUPE from publishing, although no objection was made to Mr. WERNER, who had spent a few days in the camp, from giving to the world such information as he was able to pick up. Mr. WERNER, not being a member of the expedition, was not bound by the six months' compact.

Another officer of the EMIN Relief Expedition, Mr. WARD, has arrived in England, and although he has not published any work, he has lately delivered a most interesting lecture before the masters and boys of his old school, at Mill Hill, an abstract of which was published in *The Times* of 27th September, and is reprinted below.

Mr. HERBERT WARD, an "old boy" of the Mill Hill Grammar School, lectured there on his experiences of travel in Central Africa, and his work in connection with

the Congo State. Mr. WARD joined the EMIN PASHA Expedition under Mr. STANLEY, in March, 1887, and was one of the five officers in charge of the ill-fated camp on the Aruwihimi, where STANLEY's rear-guard was located. He is at this moment the last white man who has returned to this country from association with Mr. STANLEY's latest explorations in Africa. Mr. WARD's life in Africa was remarkable for the rapid journeys he made on the Upper Congo, which gained for him the name of "Mayala Mbemba" or "Eagle's Wing." Mr. S. A. VINCE, M.A., the head master, presided, and in introducing Mr. WARD, spoke of his visits to Borneo and other untravelled regions, and of the affection he had shown for his old school in giving them the only lecture that he would deliver during his present stay in England. (Cheers.)

Mr. WARD, in the course of his lecture, explained that he first went to Africa in 1884, when, after returning from Borneo, where he had spent some years in the interior among the head-hunting Dyaks, he entered the service of his Majesty the KING OF THE BELGIANS. The first year and a half he spent in travelling among the tribes of the Lower Congo. He applied himself to learning their language, and to obtaining as much information as possible about their customs and superstitions. They proved to be most ignorant and most superstitious. They lived in small villages scattered about the country, and in no single instance was a ruler to be found with more than a few hundred subjects. The greatest obstacle to progress and enlightenment in this portion of Africa was a functionary known to the natives as the "Nganga Nkissi," or charm doctor. After spending some 18 months in becoming acquainted with the language and manners of the people in this way, he was, in 1866, transferred to the command of the station at Bangala. It was here that STANLEY had had his most severe fight on his great journey across the continent, and it was in March, 1887, when proceeding down country from Bangala, in order to embark for Europe, his term of service having expired, that he met STANLEY. He had broken camp one morning early and was marching rapidly along, when, in the distance, coming over the brow of a hill, he saw a tall Soudanese warrior bearing Mr. GORDON BENNETT's yacht flag. Behind the soldier, and astride a magnificent mule, whose silver-plated trappings shone and sparkled in the bright morning sun, came the great explorer, attired in his famous African costume. Following immediately in his rear were his personal servants, Somalis, with their braided waistcoats and white robes. Then came Zanzibaris, with their blankets, water bottles, ammunition belts, and guns; stalwart Soudanese soldiery with great hooded coats, their rifles on their backs, and innumerable straps and leather belts around their bodies; Wagawali porters bearing boxes of ammunition, to which were fastened axes, shovels, and hose lines, as well as their little bundles of clothing, which were invariably rolled up in old threadbare blankets. STANLEY, whose name in Africa is Bula Matadi—the stone-breaker—saluted him cordially and dismounted. "Take a seat," said he, pointing to the bare ground. They squatted down, and STANLEY producing a silver cigar case, given him, he said, by the PRINCE OF WALES the night before he left England, they both smoked the cigar of peace. He had already rendered STANLEY a timely service by obtaining some 500 carriers to transport his baggage, and he now offered himself as a volunteer in the expedition. STANLEY made little difficulty, and in a characteristic way set him at once to work, arranging a meeting at Stanley Pool later. Passing along the procession, he became further acquainted with the constitution of STANLEY's great cavalcade. At one point the whale boat was being carried in sections, suspended from poles, which were each borne by four men. Donkeys, heavily laden with sacks of rice, were next met with, and a little further back were the women of TIPPOO TIB's harem, their faces concealed

and their bodies draped in gaudily coloured clothes. Here and there was an English officer. A flock of large horned goats next came along, and then the majestic form of the veritable TIPPOO TIB came into view, as he strutted majestically along in his flowing Arab robes and large turban, carrying over his right shoulder a jewel-hilted sword, the emblem of office from his Highness the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR. Behind him, at a respectful distance, followed several Arab sheikhs, whose bearing was quiet and dignified. He passed along the line of 700 men, which embraced, in addition to nationalities already named, Assyrians, Malagasys, and others, each wearing the distinguishing garb of his own country. Having rejoined STANLEY, as arranged at Stanley Pool, they embarked together, on the 1st of May, on a small launch, he (Mr. WARD) being then in command of No. 1 Company of Zanzibaris. After ten days' steaming we reached Bolobo. It was necessary there to form the first temporary encampment, and as this was a more or less hostile region, with a population of upwards of 40,000, he was, on account of his former experience, and his knowledge of the language, left in charge. He continued at Bolobo with a white officer and about 150 Zanzibaris without any serious conflict with the natives. Mr. STANLEY and the other portion of the expedition had meanwhile proceeded on to Aruwihimi. There, it will be remembered, he formed an entrenched camp at the Yambuya, under the command of Major BARTELOT and Mr. J. S. JAMESON, STANLEY himself, with four officers and 400 picked men of the expedition, starting, on the 19th of June, with the intention of forcing their way through the forest to EMIN PASHA. In due course the Bolobo camp was broken up, and he and the lecturer and his men joined the entrenched camp on August 14, 1887. They were now cut off from all communication with the outside world, for they were a thousand miles from the white man's settlement at Stanley Pool. After a further lapse of time spent at Aruwihimi he was chosen to force his way down the Congo in canoes with a view to communicating by cable from the Portuguese settlement at Angola, on the south-west coast, to the effect that no news had come from STANLEY, although, according to arrangements, he was to have returned in November, 1887. He (the lecturer) accordingly left the camp on March 28, 1888, and after several days' journey through the dense and deadly virgin forest, reached the banks of the Congo with his 35 soldiers. Just as they neared the stream they passed over a range of hills of considerable altitude, which extended for several miles along the north bank. Procuring two huge canoes he lashed them together, and they hurriedly embarked, drifting down night and day with the current. The Congo basin was one vast forest swamp, and this monotony was scarcely relieved by any stretches of untimbered land. As far as the eye could reach, in all directions there was the same dark olive-tinted mass of trunk and foliage. Eventually he reached the coast and dispatched the cablegram, and then started on his return journey. He had got as far as Bangala, where he was detained for some little time, when the news of the assassination of Major BARTELOT at Bonalya reached him, that place being distant from him 700 miles. While on this point, he wished to say a word or two in favour of TIPPOO TIB. TIPPOO TIB was not in the least responsible for this assassination. It was true that it had been represented that he had delayed the supply of men sufficient to make up Major BARTELOT's contingent, and this had been regarded as a reason for blaming him for the foul play that occurred later on. As a matter of fact TIPPOO TIB's action had been to a certain extent prompted by a benevolent intention, inasmuch as, knowing the lawless character of the Manyemas, he appreciated the difficulty which white men would have in controlling them, and by his efforts sought to prevent an opportunity for the mutiny which, unfortunately, subsequently resulted in Major BARTELOT's assassination. It was at Bangala that the

most pathetic incident in connection with the lecturer's varied African experience happened, for it was here that poor JAMESON passed to his rest in his arms. Mr. WARD then went on to say that after JAMESON's death and the assassination of Major BARTELOT there was nothing left for him to do but to proceed again to the coast and to cable home the melancholy details. The reply cable was to the effect that he was to take command of everything in STANLEY's absence, and he accordingly made his way back to Stanley Falls. On the journey upwards he learned that STANLEY, by a strange coincidence, had returned there on the very day of poor JAMESON's death at Bangala, 700 miles away. STANLEY had taken everything on from Bangala in his march to seek EMIN PASHA, and so he (Mr. WARD) had nothing left but to act on his own responsibility and to bring the sick men back with him to the coast. When he arrived there instructions were cabled to him to bring them home, and accordingly he reached England again on the 1st of July with the remaining survivors of the ill-fated BARTELOT camp.

The lecture was at this stage illustrated by enlarged photographs and sketches made by Mr. WARD in the course of his travels.

The lecturer was frequently applauded, and at the close of his address a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

At a recent Meeting of the FRENCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, Cardinal LAVIGERIE presented Monseigneur BRINCAT as director of the work. Immediately assuming his functions, the latter announced that the sums collected in France amounted to a total of 527,000 fr. He proposed that a certain portion of that money should be consecrated to defraying the cost of an Expedition to be sent in search of Captain JOUBERT, who has not been heard of for the last eighteen months. The idea of creating a road across the Sahara, on the plan proposed by General PHILBERT, was also discussed.

In a long conversation with the representative of the *Gaulois*, Cardinal LAVIGERIE said it was probable the next Anti-Slavery Congress would be held in Paris next Spring. After declaring that if the Mussulmans command in Africa every black will be a Slave, the Cardinal affirmed that to abandon Africa to any other civilisation than to that of Europe would be to thrust her back into the darkness which every one wishes to dissipate. In proof of this the Cardinal communicated to the *Gaulois* reporter an extract from one of the many letters he has recently received from Zanzibar. It is as follows :—

“There are at Zanzibar four houses where Slaves are sold. Each of these Slave markets belongs to an Arab, whose name I judge it useless to mention. These merchants have no other care than that of walking about, grave and dignified, in the streets of Zanzibar, showing off their embroidered garments and their rich weapons. A broker is charged with the sale of the human merchandise, and he has also to see that the great number of Slaves crowded together in small dark rooms are properly guarded.”

According to this letter, an ordinary young woman fetches about eight pounds, and a little child about five pounds.

British Zambesia.

(From THE TIMES, October 15, 1889.)—Headings our own.

GREAT BRITAIN has at last stretched out both her hands to the banks of the Zambesi, the great river whose chequered course was first made known to Europe by our countryman, LIVINGSTONE. It was announced in *The Times*, as long ago as May last, that steps were being taken to obtain a charter for a company which would embrace in its operations the immense area lying between the Lower and Central Zambesi on the north, and the Transvaal border on the south. The charter has not indeed yet been granted; but there is every reason to believe that it will be passed by the Privy Council to-day, and in a week or two receive the Royal signature and the impress of the Great Seal. The new British South African Company, as it is called, will begin immediately to work on much the same lines as those along which the Imperial British East Africa Company has been so far wonderfully successful. The long delay in finally passing the charter is proof of the care which has been taken in arranging its details; but it has also been partly due to opposition in certain quarters from considerations which could not bear examination. It is right and proper, however, that before so stupendous an implement as a Royal charter is put in the hands of any company the ground should be perfectly clear, all the more when the highest Imperial interests are involved, as well as many thousands of square miles, millions of money, and the welfare of a large population.

The names at the head of the company to which the charter is to be granted ought to command public confidence that its terms will be honestly adhered to. The "body politic and corporate," in whose names the charter has been drawn, are the DUKE OF ABERCORN, the DUKE OF FIFE, LORD GIFFORD, CECIL JOHN RHODES, ALBERT BEIT, ALBERT HENRY GEORGE GREY, and GEORGE CAWSTON. Here, then, we have social position—even a flavour of Royalty—business capacity, broad-minded enterprise, and ample means. It is no secret that the leading spirit in this new and somewhat gigantic enterprise is Mr. RHODES, whose life in South Africa has been as adventurous as it has been successful. An old Eton boy and Oxford graduate, who went out primarily to South Africa for the sake of his health, he has taken advantage of exceptional opportunities which legitimately presented themselves to accumulate wealth, but also, it is to be hoped, to initiate and carry out enterprises which will satisfy a nobler ambition than that of "making a pile," and which will connect his name with the expansion of the British Empire. Before deciding to recommend the grant of a charter her Majesty's advisers must have satisfied themselves that of the new powers granted to him he will make the best use, not only for the Company, but for the interests of the Empire.

What, then, is the sphere of operations of the British South African Company? Its boundaries are left happily vague. The principal field of

operations, according to the charter, shall be the region of South Africa lying immediately to the north of British Bechuanaland, and to the north and west of the South African Republic (the Transvaal) and to the west of the Portuguese dominions. No western limit, it is seen, is stated; that was perhaps unnecessary, as, of course, it is settled that the twentieth degree of east longitude marks off the widest German claims. Ample room is thus left to the Company for the expansion of its territory, and the charter expressly stipulates that it is at perfect liberty to do so by every legitimate means, east and west and north. Meantime, with the territory thus vaguely defined, they will have their hands full. There will be many interests to consider, native and white, many concessionaires to satisfy, much to do to discover and exploit the resources of the country, and to establish suitable routes to the outside world. The Company is not only authorised to take full advantage of all its own concessions, and they are large enough, including the whole of Matabeleland, but it is bound to show every consideration for the concessions of others. The Company is authorised to acquire whatever other concessions it can, including "all or any rights, interests, authorities and powers, of any kind or nature whatever, including powers necessary for the purpose of government and the preservation of public order in and for the protection of territories, lands, or property comprised or referred to in the concessions and agreements made as aforesaid, or affecting other territories, lands, or property in Africa or the inhabitants thereof." In short, the Company is empowered to govern the territories embraced in its charter in the name and in behalf of the interests of the British Empire. Thus, therefore, it is stipulated that the Company must always remain British in its directorate, composition, and domicile, and that no director shall be appointed without the approval of "our Secretary of State." Indeed, no important step can be taken without such approval. Naturally, therefore, the Company is empowered, to the best of its ability, to preserve peace and order "in such ways and manners as it shall consider necessary, and may with that object make ordinances (to be approved by the Secretary of State), and may establish and maintain a force of police." It must be especially gratifying to philanthropists to find that the Company is empowered to abolish by degrees "any system of Slave-trade or domestic servitude in the territories aforesaid"; and, what will be deemed by many of equal importance, to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors in such a way as to prevent their sale to the natives. That the injunction will be carried out as far as practicable we may be assured from the fact that, mainly through Mr. RHODES's exertions, 700 native workers at the famous De Beers mine are practically teetotalers. Another laudable clause in the charter is the injunction to have careful regard to native customs and law, to the administration of justice, and in all dealings with the natives. * * *

WHAT ABOUT THE NATIVES?

Such, then, are the leading provisions of this new implement for the

extension of British influence over South Africa. They suggest many considerations. So far as we are concerned, the old days of territorial aggrandisement by ruthless seizure are over ; the same end is accomplished by concession and charter. What about the natives?—the “poor” natives, some may be inclined to say, but in this case the term would be misapplied. Any one who takes the trouble to read the graphic reports buried in Blue-books of Sir CHARLES WARREN’S interviews with SECHELE, KHAMA, and other chiefs of Bechuanaland and neighbouring territories must be convinced that in placing themselves under British protection not only did they know well what they were about, but they saw it was absolutely necessary to protect themselves from the land-grabbing raids of white freebooters and the merciless invasions of the unscrupulous and cruel LOBENGULA, chief of Matabeleland. They are now maintained in peaceful possession of their lands ; they have been assured of all the rights as to planting and hunting which they asked for ; they contribute voluntarily a moderate tax for administration ; and they may now go on increasing their flocks and herds, and acquiring all the civilisation of which they are capable, without fear of hostile attack or of being ousted from their lands without their consent. What will be their ultimate fate, who can say ? Will they meet the fate of other black peoples with whom the white man has come into contact, or will they acquire habits of steady industry and co-operate with their British protectors in the development of their country ? To discuss these questions would be premature. The native African has not shown himself ready to sink before a higher civilisation ; and either their labour or that of natives imported from other countries will be absolutely necessary over a considerable area of the conceded territories. But chiefs like KHAMA and SECHELE and their people have shown themselves so capable of progress, and of assimilating civilised ideas and habits, that there is every reason to hope that, under good guidance, they may become creditable British citizens. As to LOBENGULA, he also has seen the advisability of claiming British protection ; and, as a first step, he made over to Mr. RHODES, some time ago, all the mining concessions in his country. * * *

NATURE OF THE TERRITORY.

As to the character and resources of the territories which have been added to those other appendages to the Empire governed by Royal charter, they have certainly considerable advantages to start with, over those for which Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON and his partners received a charter a year ago. According to the terms of the charter, the sphere of the Company includes the British protectorate of Bechuanaland, the whole of KHAMA’S country, and north to the Zambesi, and west to 20 deg. east longitude, and the whole of Matabeleland, or LOBENGULA’S country, the limits of which to the east are undefined. The total area cannot be less than between 360,000 and 400,000 square miles, three times the size of the United Kingdom, and one-third greater than the area of Germany. But the population is not at all

commensurate with the area. Even the rich country of the Matabeles and Mashonas is but sparsely inhabited. From an economical standpoint this region is of very unequal value. After the best has been said about Bechuanaland and the country immediately to the north, it is, on the whole, a poor region so far as colonisation and capacity for industrial development are concerned. Much of it is quite waterless, though with proper appliances the underground supply might be tapped and irrigation established. As the Zambesi is approached, the country becomes more fertile, but there, again, the tsetse kills off the cattle and malaria attacks humanity. Here and there the natives cultivate their fields and gardens, and where the tsetse is absent some cattle-rearing is possible. North and south of Shoshong in KHAMA'S country water is more plentiful, and the country greatly improves as Matabeleland is approached. But here and there over the whole of what may be called the Bechuana country water is found at intervals, and in time, when the more southern districts become filled up, something may be made of it, even for agriculture and stock-rearing, under skilled manipulation. Even the dreaded Kalahari desert itself, included in the concession, has been whitewashed. There is no doubt that this desert region is not nearly so extensive as it was at one time believed to be. Large areas are known to be covered with bush and other vegetation. Attempts more or less successful have been made to establish farming and cattle-rearing, and in time this so-called desert may sustain a fair population. Great sand-belts, some of them more than fifty miles wide, are scattered through the centre of the country, and altogether it can never support a population commensurate with its area. The total native population probably does not exceed half a million. * * *

FOUR BRITISH CHARTERED COMPANIES.

Thus it will be seen this new chartered Company has intrusted to its keeping on behalf of the Empire an area of immense extent, of very varied economical value, with a comparatively scanty native population, both land and people, however, having the possibility of a great future before them. This is the fourth Royal charter granted within the last few years. The British North Borneo Company has faithfully adhered to the terms of its charter, and has proceeded energetically and steadily to make itself acquainted with its territories and to develop their resources. Mistakes may have been made, but on the whole we have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Company and with the prospects of British interests in that exceedingly important part of the earth. The other three recent charters embrace a very considerable area of Central and Southern Africa. This is not the place to discuss the manner in which the Royal Niger Company has carried out the task laid upon it by its charter. Things may have been done which require a somewhat charitable construction ; but there cannot be a doubt that under

the operations of the Company the whole lower Niger and Binué region is being steadily developed, British connections pushed into the far interior, and a prospect held out that under judicious management much of the great trade of the Central Soudan States will be drawn within the British sphere. Considering the way in which British interests have been trifled with in other parts of West Africa, it is a comfort that in one region at least these are sharply looked after. With the share England has obtained in this part of Africa we have no reason to be dissatisfied. It is just a year since the British East Africa Company began operations under its charter. Quite recently it was shown in *The Times* how diligently and with what good results this Company has been working to explore its territory, to ascertain its capabilities, to extend British interests, not only along the coast, but into the highly important region around the great lakes. There is no reason why, by keenness and tact, these East and West African Companies should not join hands in the heart of Africa. Nor is there any reason why the new Company that has just obtained its charter might not make British influence supreme over a great portion of the Zambesi region. Whatever the commercial and economical value of Central Africa may be, there are other reasons why England should keep herself well to the front in its partition. We cannot, with so many eager competitors in the field, afford to neglect any country likely to yield new fields for commercial enterprise; nor can we afford to allow any section even of the Dark Continent to believe that our Imperial prestige is on the wane. Among them these three great chartered Companies, without infringing on the legitimate claims and aspirations of other enterprising European nations, ought to be able to draw into their nets most that is worth having in Central Africa.

ABYSSINIAN SLAVE GIRLS.

"On the route to Khartoum is Galabat, famous as the great Slave-market of the Eastern Soudan. It is here that the Soudanese, in their Slave-catching expeditions against the hated Christians of the highlands, bring their trains of beautiful Abyssinian girls and sell them to dealers, who make a business of supplying the harems of Khartoum, Kassala, and Mecca. Only two or three travellers have been able to describe the busy and piteous spectacle in the Slave booths of Galabat, which is all the more interesting and deplorable because the victims are girls, torn from their mountains to live like caged birds behind the lattices of harems from the Nile to Mecca. They are as highly prized by the lords of the harem as the famous beauties of Circassia. Dr. JUNKER, in the book of travel he is now publishing, tells of the beauty of many of these maidens, and adorns his volume with well-executed engravings of some of them.

"Even when the Soudan was under Egyptian control the harem traffic at Galabat thrived, and we can easily imagine that since this last disastrous war the town has been in the heyday of its prosperity. Mr. D. COSSEX, who visited Galabat some years ago, said that the merchants sat smoking beside the booths that concealed their Slaves from public view. When customers appeared, a piece of cotton cloth was thrown over the head of each girl, which concealed her features until it was her turn to be inspected. 'Many of these young girls,' he wrote, 'are beautiful. Their colour is often not darker than that of a Spanish gipsy, their features are small and delicate, their form proportioned like a Greek statue, and their eyes large and lustrous.'"

Morocco.

FIRST VISIT OF THE SULTAN TO TANGIER.

THE Morocco papers are full of pictorial descriptions of the magnificence of the Sultan's large and miscellaneous *cortège*, including a procession of ninety veiled, though doubtless fair, members of his harem, with which he made his entry into his important seaport of Tangier. It is the first time that his Shereefian Highness has visited the City, in which reside all the legations accredited to the Court of Morocco. Thirty-three years ago his grandfather visited Tangier, but since that time, what is called the barbarian city, has not basked in the light which beats upon the throne of the descendant of the Prophet.

At Tetuan, where the Sultan first stayed, we are glad to note that a Deputation of Jews, headed by the grand Rabbis, NAHON and ISRAEL, were most favourably received by his Highness. Many of the poorer Jews had been previously cruelly assaulted and beaten by the fanatical Mussulmans, who were excited at the expected arrival of their Sovereign. The Sultan ordered the Governor to watch over the safety of the Jews, and to protect them on all occasions; and, considering that the greater part of the trade of the Empire is in the hands of this enterprising race, we think that they are fully entitled to such protection.

The arrival at Tangier, and the march of the long cavalcade across the sands bordering the blue waters of the bay, must have formed a picture of barbaric splendour, which those Europeans who were fortunate enough to be present will long remember. A body-guard of Slaves, on foot and on horseback, appear to have formed an important part of the cavalcade, and we note that the Sultan remained some considerable time upon the high rampart, where he took from a Slave at his side a large binocular field glass, and was "absorbed in the view of Tangier, the Strait, the Coasts of Spain, the Bay, and the environs of the town—a superb panorama, which must have called up a multitude of ideas in this sovereign, the successor of the Kings of Andalusia, the Sultans of Morocco, and the Emirs of the Faithful."

We shall hope to see that this visit of the Sultan has been productive, not only of improved relations with the outside world, as regards the opening of trade, but also that advantage has been taken of the easy access to his person by the British Minister, to obtain his consent to be represented at the approaching Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels, by a special commissioner.

We regret that the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was not officially represented on the unique and interesting occasion of the visit of the SULTAN OF MOROCCO to Tangier, as his Majesty might then have been informed of the abhorrence with which all classes in England look upon the Slave-trade and Slavery, still so prevalent in his dominions. An opportunity has thus been lost, which may not again occur for years, owing to a feeling which prevailed, that the

proposed visit of the Sultan to his seaport towns would probably be put off at the last moment, as had so often been the case before, whilst a report hastily promulgated that the Conference in Brussels would meet in the middle of October, turned the attention of the Society in that direction.

THE *Reveil du Maroc*, of 2nd October, contains the following paragraph :—

"Sir W. KIRBY GREEN was received a second time by His SHEREEFIAN MAJESTY on Monday morning, in a private audience. The British Minister was accompanied by BOUBEK'R-EL-GANDJAUL. It is therefore to be supposed that the affairs of the latter at Morocco City have been amicably and officially arranged."

It should be remembered that BOUBEK'R is the individual over whom there has been for the last two or three years so much unpleasant discussion as to his real position with regard to the British Embassy in Morocco. Very prejudicial reports have reached us from various sources, respecting BOUBEK'R and the transactions in which he is said to be engaged on account of the British Government. Our impression is that the Foreign Office has always maintained, in reply to enquiries made in Parliament, that BOUBEK'R is in no way the agent of the British Legation, or connected therewith. If this be so, why should the British Minister introduce this man to private audience with the Sultan? It is surely time that the real truth should be known as to the position of a man whose antecedents have been so long and so unfavourably canvassed in the public press of Morocco.

Increase of Zanzibar and Pemba Slave-Trade.

THE REV. Mr. WOODWARD, of the Universities' Mission, writing from Magila, under date July 26th, gives some particulars as to the difficulties caused by the presence of the Germans, and shows that, in spite of the blockade, the Slave-trade between the coast and Zanzibar and Pemba is brisker than ever. Notwithstanding the dangers to which they are exposed, these true-hearted missionaries still remain manfully at their posts. Indeed, Mr. WOODWARD almost apologises for not accepting the advice of their friends by running away. Mr. WOODWARD writes :—

"Our absence would have been almost certainly taken as a sign that we were in league with the Germans ; our schools would have been hopelessly broken up, and many promising scholars might have been lost to us for ever. This would have taken place even if none had been seized and carried off as Slaves. But this would almost certainly have happened to a great extent, for whatever else the blockade may have done, it has assuredly, so far as this district is concerned, put little or no new difficulty in the way of people sending Slaves across to Pemba.

"This I can vouch for. I have been here now for more than ten years, and I can positively assert that there has been more active Slave-making in the last eight months than I ever knew before, and MAHOMET, our Mohammedan overseer, now sitting beside me, assures me that this is so from his own experience also, and that numbers are being shipped even now to Pemba.

"Lastly, while our presence here has, I believe, acted as a check upon the Arabs and the coast people, our absence would have left the place open to them, and very probably they would have come up and plundered our houses, and either occupied them themselves, or, still more likely, have destroyed them altogether."

Madagascar.

THE ABUSE OF THE FRENCH FLAG BY SLAVE-TRADERS.

THE *Madagascar Times*, of June 24th, publishes a long article upon this subject, from which we make a few quotations, also its indignant denial of a statement made by a correspondent of the *Paris Temps*, that an English Slave-Trading Company has been founded in Madagascar. The question of the abuse of the French flag by Slave-traders on the East Coast of Africa is of the utmost importance, and will have to engage the serious attention of the Conference of the Powers, which, it is hoped, will meet in Brussels in November next. We can scarcely think that the French Government is fully aware of the extent to which the national flag is misused in East African waters.

EXTRACTS FROM *Madagascar Times*.

"But the correspondent of the *Paris Temps* in his letter makes another statement, which it will not be a digression to refer to. It is that an English Slave-Trading Company has been founded on the West Coast! Such an assertion does affect the question of the autonomy of Madagascar. For it is the forced labour for the French which has caused the Sakalava tribe to again become turbulent, and the hitherto peaceable Makoas to join with them. Had it not been for forced labour for the French on their gold concessions Peace if not Progress would be the order of things on the West Coast at the present time. Since 1822 the Sakalavas have been merged into the Malagasy nation, and have never rebelled except when instigated to do so by the French. It was the intriguing of the French which caused the Sakalava once before to become troublesome, and France took for her reward the island of Nosi-Bé, which she still retains. And now it is the intriguing of the French which has obtained for Frenchmen the right of free forced labour to work their goldfields. The Sakalava tribe is endowed with a warlike spirit, and will not brook forced service for the foreigner. 'They have less settled habits than most of the other tribes in the island, being more a pastoral than an agricultural people,' and, being such, well did the French know that forced labour for the French would surely sooner or later cause the Sakalava to become restless and truculent. It was not at all likely that a manly, warlike race would tolerate the French becoming their masters and they their Slaves. SIBREE, in his comprehensive work 'The Great African Island,' states, 'The western tribes generally are the least advanced of almost all the Malagasy races. They have as yet been hardly touched by European civilisation, nor has education or Christianity made any progress among them.' And when European civilisation came to them in the form of Slavery well did the French know the Sakalava would reject it indignantly; and there would be trouble in the land, the autonomy of Madagascar would have a hitch in it, and perhaps present an opportunity to the French for a re-assertion of their former pretensions.

NO ENGLISH SLAVE-TRADING COMPANY EXISTS.

"To use the words of the *London Weekly Times and Echo*, 'the correspondent of the *Temps* likewise states that an English Slave-Trading Company has been founded on the West Coast (why is this not a limited liability one also?), and wonders whether

the English Government will accuse France of tolerating this business or of complicity in it.'

"The Company does not, and has never existed, so we cannot accuse France of 'tolerating this business or of complicity in it.'

"But we do accuse France of not only tolerating but of abetting Slavery in Madagascar against the wishes of the Government.

"Our West Coast correspondent writes as follows: 'I have just read the enclosed slip which appeared in the *Weekly Times and Echo* of March 9th. With regard to the Slave-Trading Company, I know every Englishman on this coast, if not personally, by repute, and none of them are connected with a Slaving company. In fact, they do all they can to give information to commanders of our men-of-war, and any of those commanders on the Zanzibar station who have cruised in these waters will vouch for what I say. English men-of-war are constantly on this coast and are successful in checking Slaving. A short time back a paragraph appeared in the *Weekly Times and Echo* reporting the gallant capture off the coast of a Slave dhow by Lieutenant HERBERT. French men-of-war come and go in these waters, but though Slaving goes on under their very noses they never take any steps to stop it, and I haven't heard of them capturing a single dhow.

FRENCH FLAG ON SLAVE DHOWS.

"In fact, nearly all the dhows that bring Slaves to Madagascar carry French flags!!!

"I asked the owner of one if he was a French subject, he laughed and said: 'I am not a French subject, but my dhow is French.' An Arab knows that if he flies a red flag he is a mark for any English cruiser, and is bound to be overhauled. If he tries to get away and does not lower his sail a shot will soon bring it down. A short time back I anchored my schooner one night off a small village on the shores of Majamba Bay, close to two dhows which were unloading Slaves as silently as possible and sending them into the bush. I learnt afterwards that they had caught sight of me before the sun set and had seen my English flags, and being afraid that I would report them to an English man-of-war, tried to get their Slaves away without my knowing it. These dhows carried the French flag!!!

"A couple of days afterwards up the Sofia I came across a canoe that was carrying Slaves from these dhows up country to barter for cattle. The Slaves are exchanged for cattle, sometimes the cattle are killed and meat and hides dried, other times the cattle are taken across to Africa alive and sold there. A Slaver laughs at a French man-of-war; but the English men-of-war are their terror, and if one comes off the coast it is reported in every town, and small canoes and couriers give the alarm.

"The men-of-war try to get over this difficulty by dropping their boats at different places while the ship steams out of the district. I could write of plenty of cases wherein hardships have been endured by the crews of these men-of-war boats, how the boats have been wrecked and lives lost.

DEBATE IN BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"In our issue of the 25th ult. we published a report of a debate in the British Imperial Parliament on the Slave-trade. Therein it will be found that Mr. S. BUXTON

stated that 'for every human being successfully secured for a Slave between twenty and thirty other human beings were sacrificed.' And Sir J. KENNAWAY 'hoped that France would be amenable to the strong public opinion which might be brought to bear upon her.' And this is the France which promised 'to aid Madagascar in her march on the path of civilization and progress!'

"Sir J. FERGUSSON, in the debate under notice, said, 'The Government had undoubtedly many difficulties to contend with by sea and land, and one of those was the refusal of the French Government to allow the mutual right of search.' He hoped that 'France might be disposed to surrender her immunity from the liability to search, which at present was nothing to her credit or glory.'

"Most assuredly it is not, in the face of the stern and undeniable fact that 'nearly all the dhows that bring Slaves to Madagascar carry French flags.'

SLAVE-TRADE INCREASES.

"Of course under such protection and immunity from British search the Slave-trade goes on merrily under the very noses of the French.

"Forced labour for the French and their virtual support of the West Coast Slave-trade is, as we have written, the germ of all the disturbance in the Sakalava province. Forced labour for the French must not in the interests of the autonomy of Madagascar be renewed at the near expiration of the present concession. Forced labour for the foreigner must always prove an element of discord. And as for French patronage of Arab dhows it is monstrous, horrible but diplomatic. The reason rests in French desire to make Madagascar the largest colony of France. The Slave-trade always throws the affairs of the country engaged in it into confusion. As Sir R. TEMPLE said, in the same debate, 'The Slave-trade was the chief factor in the politics of East Africa. It was that which disturbed Zanzibar, which had made the government of Egypt impossible in the Soudan, and which nerved the warriors of the MAHDI, who were either Slave-hunters, Slave-owners, or Slave-traders, and in most cases all three.'"

CANNIBALISM IN AFRICA.

MANY of our readers find it difficult to believe that cannibalism prevails in Africa. Unfortunately, we have only too many proofs of the existence of this abomination throughout large districts of Central Africa. Dr. SCHWEINFURTH met with it in the Nyam-Nyam country, twenty years ago. That great explorer rightly inferred that he was then upon the waters of the Congo. Many travellers, who have since returned from different territories watered by that vast system, have stated that cannibalism prevails to a great extent in that country. In a late number of the *Figaro*, M. FONDÈRE, who has just returned from a three years' journey into the Congo district, gives some horrifying details of native cannibalism. He declares that captives taken in war are set apart in large parks, where they are fattened up like so many animals. His description of the manner in which they are executed and sold for food is too revolting to be repeated here; but we fear there is no doubt that cannibalism, as well as Slavery, is frightfully prevalent in Central Africa.

Austrian Anti-Slavery Society.

AFRICA—VEREIN.

WE have received the first number of the *Antislaverei Monats-Revue*, dated Vienna, 15th September, a monthly publication under the direction of the Chevalier DE SALLES. We are glad that the Austrian people has taken up so warmly the Anti-Slavery work inaugurated by his Eminence Cardinal LAVIGERIE, and we congratulate the Society upon the issue of so well-edited and beautifully printed a monthly journal. In order to meet the wants of a polyglot people, each article is printed in German and French, in parallel columns, the German being in Roman type.

We note that the Society adheres to the programme of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY OF PARIS, of which Article 5 states that the means employed, "doit avoir exclusivement un caractère pacifique."

In an article headed "Military Defensive Stations," long extracts are made from the oration of Cardinal LAVIGERIE in Paris, advocating the formation of armed stations in Central Africa, and the placing of an armed vessel upon Lake Tanganyika in order to close the existing Slave-trade routes. Reference is also made to the fact that Captain JOUBERT, who accompanied one of the Cardinal's missions to Lake Tanganyika, as a lay volunteer, carried with him arms sufficient for the equipment of a hundred negroes, whom he trained in their use. These, it is stated, form a sufficient force to secure the station and surrounding villages from the attacks of the Slave-hunters, who pass them by in pursuit of other victims. It will be remembered that General GORDON had the intention of forming similar trained bands of natives, and, had he lived, would no doubt have carried out this idea under the authority of the Congo Free State. Possibly the formation of trading stations, sufficiently strong to defend themselves, and under properly constituted authority, may eventually be the means by which the Slave-hunters will be prevented from carrying on their desolating raids; but all this must be by gradual development. Military expeditions of white men into Africa, for the purpose of stopping the Slave-trade, must be worse than useless, and could only have one result, viz., the decimation of the force by starvation and fever.

We shall always take great interest in the work of the newly formed continental Anti-Slavery Societies, and shall be glad of a mutual interchange of ideas and publications, although on some points we may occasionally agree to differ in opinion.

CONSUL H. E. O'NEILL.

CONSUL O'NEILL, who has done so much Anti-Slavery and Geographical work on the East Coast of Africa for the last ten years, and who, not long ago, was transferred from Mozambique to Leghorn, is now in England on leave of absence, and we trust will quickly re-establish his health, which has suffered from so long a residence in African climates.

Freedom *versus* Slavery.

WE have had the pleasure of a visit from the Rev. ROWLAND B. HOWARD, of Boston, U.S.A., the brother of the celebrated General O. O. HOWARD, who, after the conclusion of Peace, was nominated to the post of President of the Bureau for the protection of coloured Freedmen by the American Government.

Mr. HOWARD strongly maintained the view which has now been generally recognised in England (although party feeling prevented it from being understood at the time), that the American war was mainly, if not entirely caused by the determination of the Southern Slave-holders to resist all attempts at abolition.

The scenes witnessed by Mr. HOWARD on the field of battle in carrying out his ambulance duties filled him with such horror, that he determined to devote his life to the attempt to procure the abolition of war. He is now in this country on behalf of the AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, of whose organ, *The American Advocate of Peace and Arbitration*, he is the Editor.

We have pleasure in reprinting a small leaflet which Mr. HOWARD is circulating to record his own feelings when brought face to face with the grim realities of war.

A BATTLE AS IT APPEARED TO AN EYE-WITNESS.

"I was at Gettysburg, July 1-4, 1863, with my brother, Gen. O. O. HOWARD, but not as a soldier. It was my first and only battle-field. I received there, not my first impressions, but by far my deepest conviction as to the real and essential character of war. The 'pomp and circumstance' were not wanting as we broke camp at Leesburg, Va., and marched to the sound of music and under waving banners towards Pennsylvania. The report of the first gun following a distant flash and the slow rising of a puff of smoke over the woods excited a thrill of patriotic emotion. Our reinforcements hurrying beyond the town to repel attacks already begun, and others hastening to gain and hold important positions on Cemetery Ridge, roused my honest sympathy. But when the first broken line of limping, bleeding 'wounded' halted along the Baltimore turnpike, and I attempted, almost alone, the work of relief, I felt as never before war's cruel sacrifice of blood and limb and life. On the second evening of the battle the moon rose as peaceful-faced as ever, and the silent stars looked down unchanged on the upturned, ghastly faces of our dead; the otherwise noiseless night resounded with cries of mortal agony from the dying around me. I said to myself, 'O God, the moon and the stars Thou hast made, but not this miserable murder and mangling of men.' It is not like nature: it is anti-natural; it is of the pit. On the third afternoon I went up, weary with hospital work, for a few moments' rest to the cupola of a farm-house. The thin line of blue-coated soldiers seemed to waver along the summit of the ridge. I involuntarily prayed for their safety, my country, and for the right. Just then, above the rattling of musketry and the roar of artillery, there came a clap of thunder from a rapidly rising cloud. For a moment no other sound was heard. It was as if God were saying, 'I am mightier than ye all! Hear My voice. Cease your mad and tumultuous strife!' Here the question came to me as never before, 'Is this the work of GOD or of Satan? Is there no other way of

settling human differences, establishing and confirming human rights? Do union, liberty, and law lie along no other road?' Then, as the roar of battle was renewed and volley succeeded volley, it seemed to me that each bullet was hungry for a life. Some lives, dear to me personally, rose in their noble manliness before me. I spoke imagined farewells to the dying. I seemed to look upon dead faces only too familiar. I heard in each discharge the possible knell of friend or brother. Oh, wicked extravagance and waste of most precious things! That young man has, with vast expense of time and toil, trained his bullet-pierced brain for great intellectual attainments. The other has had such gracious spiritual experiences as to be divinely marked as an exemplar and teacher of religion. Learning, skill, wisdom, piety, and moral power were won by him by years of toil, self-denial, and consecration. Ability was thus acquired for which the world has a thousand aching voids. Alas! his body affords less an obstacle to the passage of a bullet than that of a horse or even a senseless stone. Surely here is a wicked waste.

"What effect has all this had on such as come away unslain, unwounded?"

"Does not this work seem too like that of wild beasts or bull-dogs and prize fighters? Separate the military hero himself from his bloody deeds; forget for a moment the cause of the war in which he fights—what are the personal motives, impulses, and passions roused into life and energy by fighting? A Christian soldier once said to me confidentially, 'I cannot bear to go into the presence of God so angry as I always become in battle.' Gen. SHERMAN wrote, '*War is cruelty. You cannot refine it!*' It is that and worse. It lacks not only kindness and humanity; it lacks mercy, righteousness, justice—it is a moral monster. However justifiable we may think its alleged cause, however beneficent its results, its facts are hideously wicked. In a divinely created and ordered universe there is, there *must be*, a better way. *It is our duty to find it.*"

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRAZIL:

ITS EFFECTS IN SAO PAULO PROVINCE.

THE British Consul at Santos, in his last report, has some interesting observations on the effects of the abolition of Slavery in the province of which that port is the principal outlet. This great social reform, he says, was accomplished without the firing of a shot and without the perpetration of a single act of violence. Sao Paulo in recent years had become a large Slave-holding province. To develop its agricultural resources, notably the cultivation of coffee, local planters had purchased and imported, from the northern provinces of Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ceara, Slaves to the number of 70,000, and at the time of the promulgation of the law of abolition the province contained over 100,000 Slaves. Necessarily the sudden liberation of so large a Slave population could not be accomplished without temporary disorganisation and dislocation of the labouring classes, accompanied to a certain extent by a tension, naturally prejudicial to both, between the employers and the employed. The province of Sao Paulo is, however, passing through these united trials of the transition stage with barely any adverse results, either to the late Slave-holders or to the agricultural interests, on which the prosperity of the province depends. The foresight of the leading men of the province minimised adverse effects. In anticipation of the abolition of Slavery they initiated a comprehensive system of immigration; and when the critical moment came the labour market was abundantly supplied with good working material.

Italy and Abyssinia.

The Times Correspondent, Venice, writes under date August 13th, 1889 :—

The Italian works just completed fill up the outline of the scheme of colonisation ; and its unqualified success, seen in every step taken since the present Government assumed the direction of affairs ought to put the Italian mind at rest as to the prospects of African colonisation. If this is found to be in accordance with Italian interests, the disaster of Dogali was more fruitful than many victories have been. The management of the affairs of the colony, both in the military and political departments, has been marked by a prudence so profound, and a prevision so exact, that it is doubtful whether in recent colonial history such important results have been accomplished with so little expenditure of blood or treasure. Italy holds one of the most important positions in Africa, at the cost of one unimportant military collision, and the same prudence and *savoir faire* that have carried her to Asmara will, I am convinced, remove any remaining obstacles to the tranquil maintenance of her possessions. I believe that the Italians will not capture but captivate Abyssinia, and that their present position will be developed to one of great moral ascendancy, which will give them the commercial advantages of empire without Imperial burdens. The Italian is sympathetic and genial in his relations with other races, and, assimilating with those of inferior organisation, he will make friends where no other European would.

If the colonial authorities will avoid the thorny question of religious proselytism, and rigorously interdict any interference with the Abyssinian Church, the relations between the Negus and the new colony need never be other than beneficial to both, as well as most friendly. With the support of Italy and the access to the sea afforded him, the position of the new Negus is secured against any probable attack, and he will be enabled to turn the tables on his enemies the Dervishes in a manner that must be beneficial to civilisation on the Upper Nile. It is indeed understood that the plans of the Italian Government look to the re-opening of the trade routes to Khartoum, and the consequent restoration of order in that part of Africa, and this without any attempt at conquest, but by the appliances of the superior civilisation which it will spread in every direction. The possession of Asmara, by making the position at Massowah secure, becomes of the highest importance to Egypt, while it is detrimental to no European interest. I have good reason to believe that Signor CRISPI has long been of opinion that the extension of Italian influence in this direction would retrieve the mistake made by the Italian Government in not going to Egypt with the English.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE OF SLAVES.

DR. LIVINGSTONE calculated that HALF A MILLION human beings were destroyed annually in Africa through Slave raids, and the subsequent hardships of the route to the coast. Cardinal LAVIGERIE and his Missionaries estimate the annual loss of life at TWO MILLIONS.

An ingenious calculator estimates the death rate on the entire globe at sixty-seven in one minute, or more than thirty-five millions a year. Whether this calculation be at all reliable or not no one can say, but taking the lowest estimate made by LIVINGSTONE as the loss of Slave life in Africa, we may safely say that one life is lost in every minute throughout the year ! How long is this fearful state of things to continue ?

West Africa.

OUR earnest correspondent and co-worker, Miss EMILY BUXTON, calls our attention to the advance made by the natives of West Africa in civilisation and religion, which is certainly remarkable, when we consider how comparatively short is the time since those countries were the depôt whence so-called Christian nations shipped thousands of unfortunate Africans to the new world. Only two generations ago they received their freedom from this hideous condition of bondage, and now we see the present generation showing proofs of civilisation and education of the highest character, and many of them filling offices of responsibility and trust.

It is easy to point to many coloured men now holding such positions. Only a few days ago we had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. T. H. SPILSBURY, who has held the office of Colonial Surgeon in the Gambia for the last twenty years, and during that time he has frequently been Acting Chief Magistrate, Acting Collector and Treasurer, is a J.P. and Commissioner. Such men, owing to their power of withstanding the effects of the climate are extremely useful, especially when officers of English blood are suddenly prostrated by sickness and obliged to give up their duties.

Dr. BLYDEN, a coloured writer of eminence, is a linguist of remarkable power, and is well-known for the masterly manner in which he has treated the question of Islam and Christianity in relation to the negro race, in his late work on that subject.

Mr. J. A. PAYNE, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Lagos, has held, since 1863, so many Government offices that their mere recapitulation takes up more than a quarter of a column of the Colonial Office List.

The Rev. JAMES JOHNSON, a full-blooded negro, is a well-known and active member of the Church Missionary Society, an eloquent preacher, and so sturdy an abolitionist that he was fired at by native Christian Slave-holders in Yoruba Land because he ventured to denounce this iniquitous system in one of the churches professing to be devoted to the Christian religion.

The well-known and truly famous Bishop CROWTHER, is probably the first of living coloured men in Africa holding high office in the church. It will be remembered that the Bishop was originally a rescued Slave boy, liberated, we believe, by one of the English cruisers, and one of the relics of the horrors of the "Middle Passage."

These are but a few names which have occurred to us, of natives whose career in West Africa has been honourable and successful, and we fully endorse Miss BUXTON's view that, in dealing with our West African Colonies, a large amount of sympathy and patience ought to be extended to the natives by all those who have the administering of the Government in Her Majesty's name.

The Education of Moslem Girls.

FOLLOWING up the subject of Mohammedanism, so admirably treated by Sir FREDERIC GOLDSMID, in our last number, we reproduce the annexed article from the pages of *The Indian Magazine*, for the current month. Written for Mohammedans by a writer who is himself a Mohammedan, the article tends to show how Western ideas are slowly but surely permeating the time-worn customs of the East, and nothing can more surely uproot the pernicious and demoralising harem system—the cause of more than half the Slavery of the world—than the education of Mohammedan women.

There are many persons who, on the mention of this subject, will at once say that the education of a girl is unnecessary. It is my intention to controvert such an opinion and maintain that her education is of the highest importance, and a question of duty to our community and to our GOD.

Now a very liberal view of the education of a boy is allowed us. He is sent to school without any scruple. A time will come when he will be a man, and be educated and experienced; but no pains have been taken to educate the girl. Girls will remain what they are, untrained, undisciplined, Nature their only guide. What can the wife be but an ignorant creature? Can such a man and such a wife agree? Will there exist what is called domestic happiness? And is it not our duty to preserve our community from the horror of domestic strife?

A mother's affection for her children is quite natural. Both an educated and an uneducated mother may love their children in the same degree, but each of them will have a different sense of maternal love. The former will send her son to school with the definite object of his becoming useful to his country; the latter will detain hers at home, subject to indulgences of every kind—good, bad, or indifferent; for the one looks to the future of the child, and not to present whims and fancies. To speak plainly, the father alone cannot sufficiently look after the education of his son. Fathers generally are absent from home on business all day. There may be a *Mulvi* at hand to teach him Arabic and Persian, and an English Tutor to prepare him for his everyday's work for school; but neither *Mulvi* nor Tutor have the same interest in him as the father. The disadvantage of an uneducated mother is thus indicated. What is now our hope of progress?

We profess to be Moslems, and consider idolatry to be sin. On enquiry, it will be found that there are numbers of Moslem women—yea, women of noble family—who believe in *Seikh Shaddo*, and worship the goddess of smallpox, and are familiar with many other superstitions contrary to Mohammedan law. This shows that we have not taught them the principles of Islam, which it was, at least, our duty. Alas! we have neglected this obvious duty, and still do so! Had we taught them that the worship of any person or object other than ALLAH is sin, and they still would do it, the fault would be theirs; but as we have not made even this very first principle a matter of instruction, the guilt must be ours! What else but education can save them from superstition and idolatry? Superstition and idolatry are like the weeds in a neglected garden. We are responsible. And the time is coming when both GOD and Fatherland will ask us about the millions of His creatures who have fallen into darkness and superstition through our neglect.

The education of a Moslem girl at home is defective. We must establish regular schools to educate our girls in theology and domestic economy. There were for our

boys many *madrasas* and *mukhtabs* during the Moslem rule, but did they make such rapid progress as they have done through English schools and colleges during the last fifty years? Was learning so easy, cheap, and general then as it is now? There are people who still cling to old customs, and these will say that instruction at home is better for the girls; but if the institution of home-education is really better and more perfect, then why is it that it has made no impression whatever from the time of AKBAR to this day? for the institution has always existed. Try the girl at school; there she will read different subjects and learn divers arts. The stimulus of competition will arouse her dormant powers, and she will with right good will take to the weekly examination and look upon the yearly promotion as an honourable distinction; the prizes gained will be spoken of as the very best ornament of the home.

The *parda* should be observed, or parents may object to send their daughters to school. Mohammedan ladies will be their governesses. The girls of rich families will come to school in *palanquins*, and those of the poor class in *garis* or carriages with shutters up. Why should they not come veiled, deeply veiled, as allowed by Islam?

There are people in India besides Mussulmans. These understand what is right to do, and know the advantage of female education. At Patna, a town with an enormous Mohammedan population, there already exists a Bengali Girls' School. The Moslem sees this, but sees with darkened eyes.

M. SOLAIMAN.

Middle Temple.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Life and Times of William Lloyd Garrison. From 1840—1879. By HIS CHILDREN. Vols. III. and IV., completing the work. Portraits and Illustrations. London: T. FISHER UNWIN. Demy 8vo. Cloth 30/-. (See Advertisement.)

Compiled by Mr. GARRISON's two sons, WENDELL PHILLIPS GARRISON, Literary Editor of the *Nation*, and his brother, F. J. GARRISON, the above work is undoubtedly one of the most important contributions yet made to American history and biography. The THIRD VOLUME is devoted to the story of the great agitation in its successive phases during the twenty years preceding the civil war. The enunciation by GARRISON and his followers of the doctrine of "No Union with Slaveholders," the Kansas conflict, the JOHN BROWN raid, and the election of LINCOLN, are only a portion of the twenty chapters of this volume. In the FOURTH VOLUME, GARRISON's attitude throughout the war, his final triumph, the honours paid him, and his varied activity in philanthropic and reformatory movements, is fully set forth. Among those with whom Mr. GARRISON was at one time or another during his career associated, may be mentioned MAZZINI, JOHN BRIGHT, J. S. MILL, EMERSON, JAMES MOTT, WILLIAM E. CHANNING, WHITTIER, MARIA W. CHAPMAN, CALEB CUSHING, LAFAYETTE, WILBERFORCE, FOWELL BUXTON, DANIEL O'CONNELL, GEORGE THOMPSON, ZACHARY MACAULAY, CLARKSON, HARRIETT MARTINEAU, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Mrs. OPIE, HAYDON, Lady BYRON, Sir JOHN BOWRING, the DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND, and others.

Two Kings of Uganda. By Rev. R. P. ASHE, M.A. London: SAMPSON LOW. 1 Vol. Cloth. 8vo. 6/-.

A Visit to Stanley's Rear Guard, and River Life on the Congo. By J. R. WERNER. Edinburgh and London: BLACKWOOD. Cloth. 8vo. 16/-.

SLAVE-DEALING WINKED AT.

AN EX-CONSUL-GENERAL OF TRIPOLI RECITES HIS EXPERIENCES IN ALGIERS.

OTTAWA, CANADA, *July 28, 1889.*

"Cardinal LAVIGERIE is bound to fail in his efforts to put down the Slave-trade," said ex-Congressman VIDAL, who is staying in Ottawa just now. "I was United States Consul-General in Tripoli up to 1877. I had not been in my position very long before I discovered that Tripoli was the centre of considerable trade in Slaves. The Arab merchants journey from Tripoli due south across the desert to the Lake Tchad region. They carry perhaps 100,000 dollars worth of goods for sale, and it takes them probably years to dispose of their wares. They then begin their return journey. A caravan will consist of eighty or one hundred men well armed. Just when they are getting on the edge of the desert they fall upon some peaceful native village, slay all who oppose their designs, and after beating people into subjection, make all the living prisoners and drive them across the desert to Tripoli.

"I at once communicated the facts of this dreadful traffic to HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. He replied that the statement was useless unless supported by affidavits. I procured a few affidavits, but with great difficulty, as you can well understand in a country like that. Mr. FISH sent these to Sir EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister at Washington, and when they were brought to Earl GRANVILLE'S notice he appointed a commission to inquire into the allegations. That commission never visited Tripoli. I understand they issued a report, the gist of which was that my statements had some foundation, but were very much exaggerated.

"Now I declare, with a full sense of my responsibility in making such a declaration, that many of the British officials in the East wink at the Slave-traffic. * * * I intend attending Cardinal LAVIGERIE'S Anti-Slavery Congress, and I think I will open the eyes of some of those who will be in attendance.—*New York Herald, 31st July, 1889.*

THE LATEST FRENCH EXPLORER IN AFRICA.

M. CRAMPEL has recently completed a journey through a part of the "Dark Continent" not previously visited by any white man. From the head waters of the Ogowe he travelled in a northerly direction along the coast-range behind Gaboon and Bonita, coming out to the sea at Bata. The country through which he passed was everywhere covered with dense jungle. The people were numerous, and apparently all cannibals. They did not molest the travellers until tidings came of the slaughter of many of their countrymen by the fire of a French gun-boat on the Muni river. M. CRAMPEL'S party was then attacked, two being killed and the leader severely wounded. He was the guest of the Governor of Gaboon when the news of his journey came to Europe.—*Leisure Hour.*

DONALD MACKENZIE.

WE regret to hear that Mr. DONALD MACKENZIE has recently been fired at by a fanatical Moor, at Cape Juby. Fortunately, however, the bullet missed its mark, and he, having succeeded in disarming the Moor, sent him back into the interior.

CAPTURE OF SLAVERS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"Aden, September 4. The *Ranger* is looking up well with her Slave captures. To-day a smart sailing dhow came into the harbour and passed quite close to the gun-vessel, when the sharp eyes of a native interpreter espied some small boys stowed away in her, their little black heads peeping above the gunwale. An officer in a gig was sent away at once, she was boarded, and five Slaves found in her; the Slaves were removed, and some of the gig's crew left to bring the dhow to the *Ranger*. The fact of a capture such as this in the inner harbour of Aden, with a British man-of-war in port, shows how bold the dealers are. The fact is there are large quantities of Slaves accumulated at different points, and they must be run. There is not only the cost of keeping them, but many die, and the loss is greater on that account. Whilst on detached duty at Perim, on August 26, Lieut. BERESFORD received a fugitive Slave. The man belonged to an owner at Roheita; he had been severely flogged, and had a spear wound on the wrist, all inflicted by his master. The poor fellow was in a very bad state. However, having heard that a man-of-war's boat was at Perim, he succeeded in stowing himself away in a dhow sailing thither, and on his arrival claimed British protection. He was brought to Aden in the *Ranger*, and liberated by the Prize Court. The *Ranger's* dhow, described previously as having been fitted out as a cruiser, is away cruising on the Arabian coast, in charge of Mr. JONES, gunner, and ten men. She is fitted with a Gatling gun; and having the reputation of great speed, ought to do some good work. She is a comfortable vessel and carries a month's provisions, and the men are not obliged to be on an allowance of water, which means a good deal.—*United Service Gazette*.

SLAVE CATCHING IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

DR. GEORGE SMITH, Foreign Mission Secretary to the Free Church, Scotland, recently received letters from East Central Africa. One of these is from Mr. J. A. BAIN, and is dated Ukuwe, March 26th. In his letter Mr. BAIN says :—"At daybreak on Friday, the 15th of this month, we were roused from our sleep by a number of shots fired in rapid succession and at no very great distance from us. We were told that it was merely OR-KZUKURU, as the natives call him, who had attacked MWASYOGHI, our nearest neighbour. Two large bands of Arabs were with MERERE. The surprise was complete. Upwards of thirty women with their babies, and several young girls were captured. The men, scarcely awakened, tried to defend themselves and to save their wives and children, but were driven back by the murderous fire of the Arab guns, and finally driven from their villages. The miscreants, having securely entrenched themselves in a stockade of bamboos and banana stems, settled down to enjoy themselves in their own brutish way, gorging themselves on the spoil, and glutting their savage lust by outraging the women and young girls. Two children who disturbed their beastly revels were flung into the flames of some burning houses. All next day and the next again were spent in plunder, destroying the food and burning the villages of which they had made themselves masters. Two poor women escaped by night. They alone will ever see their home again. The interest excited at home about this part of Africa is no good if it ends in mere excitement. I wish people could only know of, and see as we know and we see, the oppression, and Slavery, and bloodshed of which these cruel Arab invaders are the cause. There are things which cannot be written or spoken of in the narrative of the late raid by the Arabs in this neighbourhood."

Obituary.

MR. STAFFORD ALLEN.

IN the death, at the advanced age of 83, of Mr. STAFFORD ALLEN, which took place on the 14th October, the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY loses its oldest Member of Committee, and the Society of Friends one of its best known and most active members.

From an early age Mr. STAFFORD ALLEN was interested in the Anti-Slavery movement, an interest which remained unabated up to the last. The nephew of the eminent philanthropist, WILLIAM ALLEN, F.R.S., he became acquainted with many of those workers whose exertions had culminated in the passing of an Act by the English Legislature, in 1807, whereby English subjects were prohibited from engaging in the Slave-trade.

On the formation of the Agency Anti-Slavery Committee, in 1831, Mr. STAFFORD ALLEN became himself an active worker in the movement for the Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies, and was a co-worker with JOSEPH STURGE in his successful attack, in 1837-38, on the system of apprenticeship which followed the so-called abolition of Slavery in the West Indian Islands. In 1837, Mr. STAFFORD ALLEN became a Member of the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society—a body which was never dissolved, but whose work—as did that of the other Abolitionist Committees—gradually fell into the hands of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, which was formed by Mr. JOSEPH STURGE and other eminent philanthropists, in the year 1839. Mr. STAFFORD ALLEN was a member of the first Committee of this Society, and was one of its representatives at the Great Convention held in London, in 1840. His portrait will be found in the great picture by HAYDON, which was presented to the nation by the Anti-Slavery Society, and now hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. Of the large number of Abolitionists grouped together in that famous picture, how few now remain among us!—probably less than half a dozen.

Foremost among these names stands the venerable Sir EDWARD BAINES, now in his ninetieth year, and nearly approaching his age is the prominent figure of GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, the first Treasurer of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, but who for many years has ceased to be a Member of the Committee.

The only lady delegate whose portrait is in HAYDON's picture, still living, is, we believe, Mrs. E. PEASE NICHOL, a near relative of Mr. JOSEPH PEASE, the first Quaker Member of Parliament, and of the present baronet of the same name, and also of the President of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Mr. WILLIAM MORGAN, of Birmingham, one of the Secretaries of the Convention, is, we believe, the only other living representative of that interesting picture.

Mr. STAFFORD ALLEN was a devoted friend of the African race. He

was often heard to say that his sympathies were always drawn to any one who had a black face ; and many a negro has received, through his aid, the wherewithal to return to his home in Africa, the West Indies, or America.

Mr. ALLEN, on at least one occasion, crossed the Atlantic, and visited the freedmen of the United States, in whom he was much interested. He also visited Brumana, in the Mountains of Lebanon, where the Society of Friends has a thriving mission station, under the supervision of the well-known THEOPHILUS WALDEMEIER.

To those of his friends who have known him for many years he will be much missed. He was, as it were, a connecting link between the Abolitionists of the present and the past century. He was seldom absent from the monthly meetings of the Anti-Slavery Society, and his frequent calls at the offices on business connected with Africa and the Slave-trade made him almost the best known Member of the Committee.

He was very fond of what he called "a chat with my cousin, the Secretary," and his benevolent face and friendly greeting will long be missed by the officials at the Society's Offices in New Broad Street. A few months ago Mr. ALLEN was elected to the office of Vice-President of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, in recognition of his services for a period of half a century, and for his untiring zeal on behalf of the oppressed coloured races.

Mr. ALLEN was interred at the Friends' Burial Ground, Stoke Newington, on Saturday afternoon, the 19th inst., amid a large concourse of friends, including representatives of several of the public bodies of which the deceased was a member. The following Societies were amongst those represented :—

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY (Members of Committee): WM. ALLEN, J. G. ALEXANDER, J. BEVAN BRAITHWAITE, and J. FYFE STEWART. *Secretary*: CHAS. H. ALLEN ; *Assistant Secretary*: J. EASTOE TEALL.

THE PEACE SOCIETY: The Rev. EVANS DARBY, and H. CATFORD.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION: W. TALLACK.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY: J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

DON JULIO VIZCARRONDO Y CORONADO.

WE regret to have to record the death, at Madrid, on the 22nd July, of Don JULIO VIZCARRONDO Y CORONADO, Deputy to the Spanish Cortes for the district of Ponce, Porto Rico, formerly Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society of Spain, and for many years a Corresponding Member of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Born in Porto Rico on the 9th December, 1829, at an early age Señor VIZCARRONDO became noted as a poet and as the author of several works adapted for the use of schools.

During the stormy period of political dissensions and revolutions with which Spain was agitated some twenty years ago, Señor VIZCARRONDO was

very active in his endeavours to bring about the abolition of Slavery in the Spanish Antilles ; and on the re-establishment of the monarchy, he was subject to much espionage on the part of the government, arrested on a charge of filibustering, and lodged in gaol, where he remained for many months. On his release, Señor VIZCARRONDO renewed his active opposition to the institution of Slavery still prevailing in Cuba, and in conjunction with D. RAFAEL M. LABRA, and other champions of liberty, did much to bring about its successful termination in that island.

Apart from his political and abolitionist career, Señor VIZCARRONDO was distinguished for his philanthropy, having founded in Porto Rico a school for poor orphan children, and having created at Madrid the Society for the Protection of the Poor, of which he was secretary, and which owes its growth and success to him. Latterly, he was engaged in founding a hospital for incurables, and had so far succeeded as to establish it provisionally.

MR. J. J. THOMAS.

THE death of Mr. J. J. THOMAS, of Demerara, removes from the scene of his labours a most accomplished member of the African race. Some years ago Mr. THOMAS produced *The Theory and Practice of Creole Grammar*, a work of much ability, which was reviewed in the columns of the *Reporter*. Recently, Mr. THOMAS published a reply to Mr. FROUDE's *English in the West Indies*, under the title of *Froudacity*.

In Memoriam our Fellow-Workers.

"And they shall be Mine, saith the LORD of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels."

IT SINGETH LOW.

By J. G. WHITTIER. (*The Anti-Slavery Quaker Poet.*)

"It singeth low in every heart,
We hear it each and all ;
A song of those who answer not,
However we may call.

"They throng the silence of the
We see them as of yore— [breast ;
The kind, the true, the brave, the
[sweet,
Who walk with us no more.

"'Tis hard to take the burden up
When these have laid it down ;
They brightened all the joys of life,
They softened every frown.

"But, oh, 'tis good to think of them
When we are troubled sore ;
Thanks be to GOD that such have been
Although they are no more !

"More homelike seems the vast un-
[known
Since they have entered there ;
To follow them were not so hard,
Wherever they may fare.

"They cannot be where God is not,
On any sea or shore ;
Whate'er betides, Thy love abides,
Our God for ever more !"

THE ARAB SLAVE-TRADE.

DR. GEORGE SMITH, Foreign Mission Secretary of the Free Church of Scotland, recently received a number of letters from medical and other missionaries at Livingstonia, Lake Nyassa, with reference to the Arab Slave-trade. They state that they had had very exciting times, and their hands had been full owing to the atrocities of the Arabs, who had been unusually active and successful in capturing many women and children, and destroying many men. On 12th June a large party of Arabs attacked the village of Mandromo, twenty-two miles distant from Livingstonia, and shot many of the men, and captured five women. They then went several miles further south, and attacked Falirwes village with like success. On the 14th June the Arabs attacked the village of Kopizere, shooting down the men, and capturing the women and children. The missionaries' men had had several exciting chases after the Arabs, and in some cases had rescued the African captives. The missionaries bitterly complained that all the guns used by the inhuman Arabs are of old English manufacture, and they call for the intervention of the Government.

SLAVERY IN INDIA.

A NATIVE woman of the Lahore district has volunteered to accompany a police officer to Scinde, and point out several women who have been decoyed away and sold into Slavery. A police sergeant has accordingly been sent with her to Mooltan and Sukkur, with a request to the local authorities to render them every assistance in the discovery of Slaves and kidnappers.

A Sikh is alleged to be a great dealer in Slaves. The Punjab authorities are taking measures for stopping this traffic, which is said to have been carried on from time immemorial.—*Calcutta Correspondent of "Daily News."*

[The above startling news from India arrives as we go to press. We trust it will ensure prompt and careful investigation by the Government.—*Ed. Reporter.*]

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